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# the Chart

Missouri Southern State College, Joplin, MO 64801

PERIODICALS

MAR 3 1983

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## Colleges face 8 1/2 % cut in '84 appropriations

A Chart News Analysis

Missouri colleges and universities face the possibility of an 8 1/2 per cent reduction from this year's budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1. This is because of Proposition C and the possibility that it has "triggered" the Hancock Amendment.

Proposition C, passed by state voters in November, provided for a one cent increase in sales tax with the revenue to go to public school districts. The Proposition also provided for a roll back of property taxes in the state's school districts.

Under the Hancock Amendment, passed by voters in 1980, if state revenues increase by one per cent or more over the tax lid established by the Amendment, then the State must refund to state income tax payers the money received over the tax lid.

This taxation limit is a ratio designed to keep state government spending levels proportionally equal to those in the 1980-81 fiscal year. For any given year the ratio is calculated by dividing total state revenues in fiscal year 1980-81 by the personal income of Missouri in 1979 multiplied by the personal income of Missouri for the year prior to the appropriations or by an average of the personal income of Missouri in the previous three years. The greater figure is used.

Total state revenues, as defined by Article X, Section 17, is any income collected by the state except for federal funds. This includes sales taxes,

excise taxes, licenses and fees, corporate and franchise taxes in addition to income taxes.

Personal income of Missouri, defined by Section 17, is to be supplied by figures from the United States Department of Commerce.

When revenues in a fiscal year surpass the established revenue limit by one per cent, rebates must be made. Any amount lower than one per cent is transferred to the general revenue fund.

Because Proposition C calls for an increase in state sales tax (state revenue) and a rollback in property taxes (local revenue), there would be an increase in state revenues over the tax lid, and the Hancock Amendment would be in effect.

As a result of Proposition C, the excess income over the state taxation lid is expected to be a minimum of \$100 million, and some state officials have estimated it could reach \$350 million.

Whatever the excess, under the Hancock Amendment as currently interpreted, the State would be forced to make refunds to those persons who paid state income taxes in the year the excess occurs. That would mean a shortage in funds available for appropriation of the amount refunded—a minimum anticipated \$100 million.

Questioned, however, is the constitutionality of the Hancock Amendment in that it refunds money only to those who paid income taxes. State Sen. John Schneider, D-Florissant, brought suit two years ago claiming

that the Hancock Amendment was discriminatory against those who did not pay state income taxes, mostly the poor.

The State Supreme Court has refused to consider Schneider's contention.

Schneider contends that since the taxation limit is figured on all revenue received by the state, the poor, who do not pay income taxes but do pay sales taxes, are discriminated against because they receive no rebate.

This, says Schneider, violates their Fourteenth Amendment rights to equal protection under the law and due process.

Schneider's claim was first upheld by Cole County Circuit Judge Byron Kinder a year ago. He noted that income tax was paid by only 18.4 per cent of the Missouri population. However, the Missouri Supreme Court refused to rule on the case, saying that it wasn't "ripe." According to the Court, the case could not be argued until refunds were actually made.

Gov. Christopher Bond, meanwhile, in 1982 attempted to calculate the taxation limit formula by including \$415 million in unspent 1980 funds. But, challenged in the courts, Bond was ruled against. The Supreme Court ruled that Bond had acted improperly, that unspent revenue from one year could not be added into the formula for the next year.

(Continued on page 2)



On the outside looking into the Alumni House, one views the Missouri Southern Foundation first annual Phon-A-Thon at work. Working six-hour shifts for 10 days beginning Feb. 20, the drive for \$35,000 reached its goal in one week, but phone calls continue throughout today, as the drive ends tonight.

## Phon-A-Thon passes goal of \$ 35,000

Missouri Southern's first annual Phon-A-Thon reached its goal of \$35,000 one week after the first call was made, and pledges are still coming in.

Callers will be working this afternoon and evening to wind up the fund-raising drive which has been averaging \$3,500 a day in pledges.

As of yesterday afternoon \$19,000 of the amount pledged had been received, and pledges are being returned in each mail.

Foundation director Sue Billingsly said, "It has been rewarding to see workers and callers go beyond their normal working hours to assist in this effort. As we near

the end, I certainly want to express my appreciation to all those who assisted in any way. Without their help and responses, the Phon-A-Thon would not have been a success."

Dr. Julio Leon, college president, called the Phon-A-Thon "a great success. The response we have gotten shows that the people of the area care a great deal about Missouri Southern."

The first telephone call was made Sunday, Feb. 20. One week later the \$35,000 sought had been pledged.

"We have had an overwhelming response in pledges of \$5, \$10, and

\$25, and of course, some larger gifts," said Billingsly.

Volunteers, working in a special telephone bank in Alumni House, have been averaging 500-600 calls during a six-hour calling period each day. Approximately 200 volunteers assisted.

Area business have supported the effort by donating food and gifts for the volunteers. Twelve restaurants have provided evening meals or refreshments during the working hours. They include Season's Restaurant, Smith Vending, McDonald's, Burger King, Pizza Inn (11th and Rangeline), Arby's, Hardee's, Ban-

ta Fruit Co., Pepsi Cola, American Food Service, Guy's Potato Chips, Captain D's, and Long John Silver's.

Prizes are awarded to callers who record the greatest number of pledges and the highest dollar amount each day of the campaign.

Gifts for the awards have been provided by Rogers Office Products, Carthage; The Ladies' Peddler, Carthage; Smith's Town and Country, Carthage; Newman's, Joplin; Lifestyles by VP, Carthage; Kassab's, Joplin; and the Natural Shoulder, Joplin.

Special supplies were donated by Howson's Office Supply.

## Senate, after debate, approves KA funds

Most of last night's Student Senate meeting was spent debating the Kappa Alpha (KA) request for \$1,000 to help finance the annual Muscular Dystrophy Association (MDA) Dance-A-Thon. Past funding of the event was questioned because of the failure to include Senate support in publicity releases as required in Senate by-laws.

Further opposition to the request came from Junior David

Daugherty. "I don't think it is the Senate's responsibility to sponsor fund raising events for charities with student funds," said Daugherty.

Also speaking to the matter was Senior David Gaumer who said, "There seems to be a lot of community involvement in this event and very little campus involvement."

In support of the request was Senior Senator Robert Ell-

ington—also a KA. "This [the \$1,000] only starts to cover our expenses. In the past the Dance-A-Thon has cost between \$1,700 and \$2,500. A lot of students attend to hear the live bands. The \$1 administration charge all goes to MDA," said Ellington.

Senior Catherine Ellington said that "in the past the KA request has been mis-named by calling it the MDA Dance-A-Thon. Really it is just a campus organization

sponsored activity that happens to benefit a charity."

After a brief recess the finance committee returned a favorable recommendation along with a warning for Kappa Alpha to adhere to by-law requirements regarding Senate co-sponsorship billing. "If these requirements are not met satisfactorily, funding can be rescinded later," said Treasurer Chris Turner.

(Continued on page 2)

## For spring break, multi-purpose to limit hours

During spring break Southern's multipurpose building will be open on a limited basis.

Activities will be suspended for Saturday and Sunday, March 12 and 13, but will resume on Mon-

day, March 14. Racquetball courts will be available for play from noon til 6 p.m., March 14 through March 18, while the swimming pool will be open from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the

same dates with the exception of Friday, March 18 when it will be closed.

On Saturday the building will be closed, but on Sunday, March 20, the swimming pool will be open be-

tween the hours of 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. and racquetball courts will be available from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

When classes resume on Monday, March 21 the hours will be the same that they are now.

## John Tiede named dean of School of Business

John W. Tiede, associate professor of business administration at Missouri Southern, has been named dean of the School of Business.

Tiede was named interim dean last July, following the Board of Regents action appointing Dr. Julio Leon as interim president. The appointment was made by Leon on the recommendation of a screening committee and Dr. Floyd Belk, vice president for academic affairs.

Prior to his interim appointment, Tiede had served two years as assistant to the president and then returned to full time teaching in the School of Business.

## Woman appointed president of Western to succeed Looney

Janet Murphy, currently the president of Lyndon State College at Lyndonville, Vt., has been named the new president of Missouri Western State College.

She will assume office on July 1, replacing Dr. M.O. Looney, who retired.

Ms. Murphy began her educational career in 1961 as a high school English teacher and moved into higher education in 1963. She has taught at four institutions.

Currently she also serves as an

adjunct professor at the University of Massachusetts.

She is on the board of directors of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities as well as being a member of the American Council on Education's Commission on Leadership Development and Academic Administration.

She was selected from a field of 120 applicants for the MWSC position. Regents said her fund-raising abilities were instrumental in hiring her as president.

# Hancock Amendment

continued from page 1

Bond then requested that his case be heard again, but the court denied this appeal on Feb. 23.

With both Bond's and Schneider's cases dismissed by the court, there appears to be only one option left to prevent the rebates, that being the rewording of Proposition C by the General Assembly.

Presently Proposition C money is considered state revenue even though it is to go for local use. However, House Bill 310 attempts to change this by redefining Proposition C as local revenue. Local revenue is not considered in the revenue limit, thus avoiding the tax rebate.

House Bill 310 proposes that the sales tax funds be placed in a trust fund; the state would receive only a collection fee. However, problems exist with the bill.

The trust fund for Proposition C would be administered by the state treasury. However, the Missouri Constitution says that any money handled by the treasury is to be considered state funds. Unless this problem is resolved, the money would still have to be counted into the revenue limit.

Thus, as matters now stand, the state faces the possibility of having to make refunds in the amount of \$100 million or more. If \$100 million were to be refunded, that is \$100 million less the General Assembly would have to appropriate for the next fiscal year.

Public schools, social services, higher education, and mental health services are threatened to bear the necessary cutbacks if the rebates are made.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education stands to lose the greatest amount. Some \$47.7 million would be cut.

Higher education would lose \$23.2 million from its recommended \$341.1 million. And some officials think this will transfer into the ending of several programs.

Some \$7.4 million of the Department of Mental Health's \$109.2 million budget would be deleted.

Social Services can expect to lose \$13.8 million of Bond's recommended \$203.4 million.

Stephen Dougherty, deputy commissioner for planning in the State's Department of Higher Education, told The Chart yesterday, "We are developing essential

ly what amounts to long range planning for Fiscal Years '85 and '86, plans that amount to Plan A and Plan B. Plan A deals with if the Hancock Amendment is triggered, B if refunds are triggered. Right now we don't know what we'll do if the Hancock Amendment is triggered."

For the past three years education, he said, has been appropriated small increases. "Virtually level funding. Inflation now is not as high as in past years, but most funding was done in those years. If 23 million dollars is reduced from state funding for higher education, it is a serious reduction. The reduction amounts to around 8 1/2 per cent of what the colleges are currently receiving. An 8 1/2 per cent reduction would seriously erode [colleges'] ability to fund programs."

The Coordinating Board for Higher Education will be taking up the question of program review of colleges and universities.

Dougherty said, "It is already necessary to examine existing programs. Some areas may be due for special review. I think the teacher

education programs need to be examined. It has been recognized that the number of teacher education programs has not declined but the number of graduates has."

If the Hancock Amendment is triggered, he said, there could be an immediate reduction in funds appropriated for higher education facilities.

If the cut is immediate, the quality of education can be affected, but Dougherty explained that if the cuts are done slowly the quality need not suffer. He gave the example of a student's being in a curriculum and having that curriculum cut before having time to complete it. "You can't close out a program on three weeks' notice."

Alternatives suggested by Dougherty are cutting programs and raising student fees. "A \$23 million cut in state appropriations would require a very significant increase in student fees. All programs are subject to review, and each institution will have to decide.

"Right now, we are trying to get a greater handle on it; it's like, putting it in weather terms, do we have a 20, 40, or 60 per cent chance of thunderstorm tomorrow. We're

examining options at this point. We may have a firmer handle in about a month. We have to have a grasp on the possibilities. Options responding to refunding are very limited at this point. Colleges have already cut the fact; now they will have to cut into the primary effort of the institution."

When talk of the Hancock Amendment first started, Sen. Richard Webster recalled, "Lt. Gov. Rothman came to the conclusion that Mel Hancock wouldn't be able to get the signatures needed to get it on the ballot. But he did, and it was poorly written."

"It's the Reverse Robin Hood Amendment; you take from the poor and give to the rich. The top 10 corporations will get at least a hundred thousand dollars each in refunds."

Refunds would be distributed proportionally to income tax payers. The larger, more profitable firms would get more in returns than poor people. The poor people who do not pay income taxes, said Webster, would not get a refund.

"The main problem is we're trying to get the Supreme Court to tell

us, with regards to the application of the Hancock Amendment, whether or not it is discriminatory. They refuse to take action."

"Obviously, the mechanism does discriminate against poor people. They have enough money to pay income tax. If the court says it's discriminating, then it will be unconstitutional. But if the court says it's not discriminating, the people voted for it, therefore it is constitutional. We don't know how to write an appropriation if we don't know what's left in the state."

Under Proposition C, as it reads, said Webster, "Public schools get money; property taxes will be reduced, but we won't have money for Missouri State public health, and Medicaid."

"I don't think the amendment will be reversed. People would like to keep it as it is. I tried to explain the hazards of it before, but it's like the scripture, 'People hear, but do not hear.'

This story was reported and written by John Baker and Debra Massa.

## Kuwait to be subject of multi-cultural seminar

Southern's Social Science Department is sponsoring a multi-culture event on Kuwait Wednesday, 9-11 a.m. in the Connor Ballroom of Billingsley Student Center.

There will be films, slide strips and literature provided by the embassy of Kuwait on the country. The presentation is due to the fact that the country celebrated its Independence Day, Feb. 25, 1961.

"A Kuwait student, Saud Al-Dawesh brought our attention to

his country's independence day and wanted to show people his country. He will discuss the displays to the audience," said Dr. Judith Conboy.

Refreshments will be served and everyone is invited.

Kuwait covers an area of 7,000 square miles of which 1,000 represent offshore islands.

In the early Islamic period Kuwait was one of the main strategic centers of the Muslim Armies. History relates that one of the closing battles of the Islamic

conquest, "The Battle of the Chains," was fought between the Arab and Persian armies in AD 636.

Trade with the Orient, India, China and Africa developed in the following years, and a flourishing community engaged in fishing and gathering pearls emerged.

In 1753 modern history of Kuwait began with the election of Sabah bin Jaber, the first of a long line of the present ruling family.

workshop."

Junkins also said that since Southern got the opportunity to hold the workshop on campus, that it was decided to expand it so students could take part as well.

In discussing marital problems during the workshop, Schwartz outlined various therapy techniques: sensate focus (behavioral touching), short-term intensive therapy, in which the couple concentrates only on their main relationship problems, and not on the smaller problems that manifested from them, and relationship-

dynamic therapy.

"In order to successfully treat a relationship, there must be full cooperation of both partners," said Schwartz.

Schwartz also discussed psychodynamics—the purpose to a symptom. "There is always a symptom to a behavioral dysfunction," said Schwartz. "A key concept in overcoming a sexual dysfunction is by one partner giving the other a sense of mastery," said Schwartz.

"When depressed in a relationship, do not focus on why you feel depressed, rather focus on what

When the British-operated Gulf-Aleppo Mail Service diverted its route from Basra through Kuwait in 1775, the Sheikh let the Royal navy survey the Bay of Kuwait. This led to events of agreements between Britain and the Sheikh Mubarak in 1899.

Threatened by the incursions of the Ikkwan, who were finally repulsed in the Battle of Jahra in 1920, the wall of Kuwait, five miles long and 14 feet high was constructed.

In 1961 Kuwait declared herself

a fully sovereign state. The truce with Britain was abrogated in 1962 and a constitution was established in the country in 1962.

Oil was discovered in 1938 but it was not until 1946 that the first shipment left Kuwait. The discovery of oil transformed the lives of the people. Increasing sums were spent by the government on roads, schools, hospitals, electricity and water supplies.

In 1961 Kuwait declared herself

and a constitution was established in the country in 1962. The constitution divides power between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. The head of state is the Amir of Kuwait who appoints the Prime Minister, head of a Cabinet of 17 members, and the Minister and the Cabinet ministers are responsible to the Amir.

## Local workshop deals with human sexuality

Dr. Mark Schwartz, representative of Masters and Johnson Institute, St. Louis, conducted a workshop on campus Monday concerning human sexuality.

"Ozark Community Health conducts inservice-training with their staff at least once a year," said Dr. Merrell Junkins, professor of psychology. "This year they chose human sexuality for the training. They broadened the training to include mental health professionals from within the community to participate. Missouri Southern became involved when our department became a co-sponsor of the

workshop."

Junkins also said that since Southern got the opportunity to hold the workshop on campus, that it was decided to expand it so students could take part as well.

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"When depressed in a relationship, do not focus on why you feel depressed, rather focus on what

you can do to eliminate those feelings," said Schwartz.

Schwartz also outlined a program for rehabilitating sexual desire problems. "It is important for the couple to talk about their belief systems," he said. Schwartz also stated that it was necessary to separate love/sex and focus on love and affection directly rather than indirectly. "A sexual appetite is created; it does not merely exist," Schwartz said.

Schwartz also stressed the importance of enhancing eroticism in overcoming sexual problems. "It is

vital to state what you feel and perceive your desire," said Schwartz.

Also important in dealing with sexual problems is communication, negotiation, and listening skills. "A couple must be able to communicate effectively in order to solve their problems. It's important for two people to have a conflict containment period from 15 to 30 minutes during which they can become calm," said Schwartz.

"You should never try to solve your problems while acting during high emotion."

A final aspect of Schwartz's sexual rehabilitation program is to avoid over-generalization. ("If you never...") Try to change the balance in a relationship, share some responsibility to the other person," concluded Schwartz.

According to Junkins, the workshop was very well attended. "We had 80 professionals registered and I would estimate that 100 students attended a workshop at various times throughout the day. It was quite a success," said Junkins.

## Language club to attend play

Modern Foreign Language Club will be attending a play in Springfield, Tuesday at Hillcrest High School. The play, *Three Cornered Hat* is being performed by a troupe from the National Theater of the Performing Arts.

The play is bilingual, being performed in both Spanish and English. Its title in Spanish is *El Sombrero de Tres Picos* and was

written by Alarcon. It has been popular for over one hundred years.

Dr. Vernon L. Peterson, assistant professor of foreign languages said, "Being in Joplin we are at a loss for many cultural events. It's really marvelous that we can get funds from the Student Senate to make such trips possible."

The play represents the Spanish

people's struggle against government abuses. Besides being entertaining it helps students with their foreign language skills.

The Modern Foreign Language Club now has 10 active members. In an attempt to plan such activities, they try to promote other activities that will help other besides club members.

## Stained glass course to be offered

Classes for a six-week course in beginners stained glass begins next Thursday, March 10, and will meet from 6:30-9 p.m. on Thursdays at the Windfall Light Studio, 512 Joplin Street, Joplin.

Students will learn glass cutting,

leading, foiling and soldering. Instructor Sam Lopp has designed

this non-credit course to provide fundamental instruction in stained glass procedures for the hobbyist. The \$90 enrollment fee includes all materials and tools will be furnished.

A one-night-only class in glass etching will be conducted by Sam

Lopp from 6-9:30 p.m. Monday, March 14. This class will also be at the Windfall Light Studio and students will complete two etchings utilizing the etching method. The \$30 enrollment fee for this non-credit offering includes materials.

## Fleming to interview for management post

Fleming Foods, a large national corporation with offices in Joplin, will be on campus today to interview for an entry level management position in the communications department.

Larry Godwin will be conducting the interviews and is interested in someone with good communication

skills and will interview persons with degrees in communications business.

To be eligible for this interview one must be an alumnus, December, 1982, or May, 1983 graduate and must have credentials on file with the placement office.

## Student Senate from page 1

Voting on the issue was by secret ballot which when tallied granted approval to the request.

Other items on the agenda included the appointment of Freshman Jean Campbell and Senior David Gaumer to the Long-Range Planning Committee.

Approval for the Phi Beta Lamb-

da constitution was voted favorable recommendations by the judicial committee.

Rules were suspended to consider the Modern Foreign Language Club request for \$500 to attend a play in Springfield. The request was granted.

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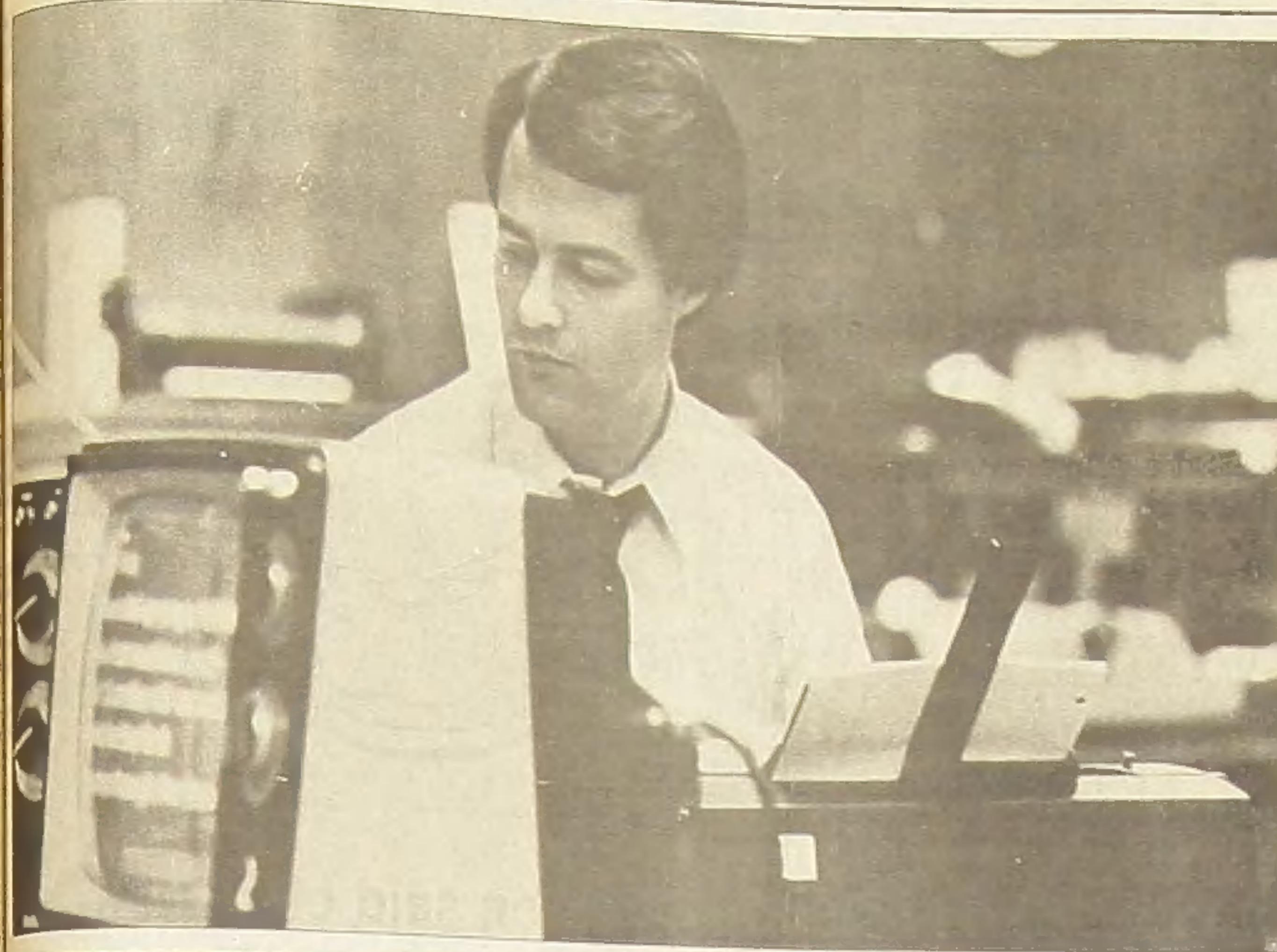
\*MS 122 Indiv Mil Skills I must also enroll for one lab: A or C or D

\*MS 112 Military Tm Skills must also enroll for one lab: E or F

\*\*Students select two consecutive hours.

Classes listed above will begin Monday, March 7, 1983. A special enrollment will be conducted March 3 and 4, 1983. (The offering of these classes will depend on the availability of faculty.) Registration will be held in Hearnes Hall Room 100 between 9:00 and 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 and 3:00 p.m. (Thursday and Friday, March 3-4).

# FEATURES



Jim Jackson prepares (upper left) for the 6 o'clock newscast, typing stories and (bottom left) applying make-up just before airtime. And then (above), he does what he enjoys most—delivering the news.

Sim Photo

## Jim Jackson: Anchorman, student, husband

By Kari Enos

There is a student at Missouri Southern whose face is easily recognizable by many people in the Joplin community. Jim Jackson, anchorman for KSNF—channel 16 news, is aware of the pressures, rewards, and responsibilities of delivering television news.

Jackson grew up in Vinita, Okla., and Richmond, Mo. Attending Central Missouri State University for only a year in 1971, Jackson was drafted for Vietnam. He opted for the Navy, and was only in Vietnam for 56 days.

Though it interrupted his college plans, the Navy enabled Jackson to travel and to learn a little about himself and his country. "I visited Hawaii, Taiwan, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Japan," says Jackson. "The sights and the smells are so different, you really can't explain them to anyone. But when you meet people from around the world you find out that America is really like. You begin to appreciate all the things that the U.S. has to offer."

After the Navy, Jackson again entered college, this time at N.E.O. in Miami. He went there for a year, and started working at KCTE radio in Southwest City.

Soon after he started working at KCTE, he realized it was impossible to attend classes at Miami and work. He again postponed college plans. While Jackson received valuable experience, working as a D.J. doing the sports, weather, and playing music, working in advertising, and eventually working his way up to the manager's position.

"I had accomplished all I could at KCTE," said Jackson. So in July, 1980, Jackson left the radio station and began his career in television starting out as a reporter at what was then KTVJ and is now KSNF. After five months of reporting, Jackson started anchoring the 6 and 10 news.

Also in 1980, Jackson married Charlotte Craig, whom he met in

Southwest City. Charlotte is a teller at Community National Bank.

Of his work, Jackson says, "I love reporting the news because I love to learn. I learn something new everyday. It's not a 9 to 5 job where you do the same thing everyday. It's really a lot more challenging than most people think. A lot of people think that Diane (Gonzolas) and I work in 5:30 and just sit down and read the news. We're here hours before the cast or out reporting a story, and are here long after the news is over with."

Jackson explains why even with the long, odd hours of a T.V. journalist, he was attracted to the field. "I guess I started out in television for personal satisfaction, personal advancement, and a chance to learn something new. Actually I took a cut in pay to come here, but I love it as much today as the day I started."

Jackson recently had a few experiences that brightened his career even more. Last September, Jackson was selected along with only 18 other NBC reporters from around the country to go to New York and interview 16 NBC celebrities as a part of a promotion of the new fall line up of shows. Jackson interviewed such stars as Tony Danza, Erin Grey, Eric Estrada and Robin Duke.

Says Jackson, "It was really exciting, and they were really nice people." Jackson says interviewing stars is no different from interviewing people in the news. "I just relied on my old journalistic skills."

On Jan. 27, Jackson received television national exposure when he appeared on the day time show "Fantasy." Jackson explains, "The show helps people who have a fantasy. A woman from Burlington, Kans., wrote in to the show and said that her fantasy was to have a nice Christmas for her family. Her husband had just had a kidney transplant, and the total income for her family of four was only about \$600.

"So the film crew and I went to Kansas. I had ten 100 dollar bills in my pocket. I asked the woman what she wanted most in the whole

world. She said a nice Christmas for her family. I pulled a thousand dollars out of my pocket and said 'Would this help?' I felt kind of strange carrying around \$1,000, but it really was rewarding to be able to give it to a family who really needed it."

Opportunities to do fun things like these do come along, but the responsibilities for being a good reporter are never lifted from Jackson's priorities. "The first responsibility of any reporter is to report the news accurately. It is also important to make the news appealing and understandable to people of all ages and background. I think to do this you have to have an understanding of the people and the economics of the region. You also have to understand the people and the situations in which you are doing news stories."

Since Jackson anchors the news at the prime times of 6 and 10, thousands see him every night. Jackson says when he's out doing errands or shopping or eating, etc., many people do recognize him. "I might be out at the mall, and many people will recognize me. Some look at me funny, and others will come up and say they appreciate the job we are doing. But it really makes me feel good when younger people recognize me because it shows me that they, too, are interested in the news and about what is happening around them."

With the combination of 9 hours of classes and the long hours as an anchorman, spare time, is a rare occurrence in Jackson's schedule. When he does have spare time, Jackson says, "I like to play baseball, fish, boat, or any other water activity."

Jackson's eventual goals aren't necessarily to move to a bigger station but simply, "...to improve myself. My classes out at Southern have helped me to do this. My communications law class has given me an understanding of the privileges of the reporter. Also I'm meeting a lot of new people, and everyone has been super nice. The instructors have done a great job. All of that helps when you've been out of school for six years."

## 'Ray of Hope' offers aid to families in which there is a suicide

By Anne Hummer

own difficulties."

McReynolds has found this to be true. "My association with the organization was due to the death by suicide of my son five and a half years ago. I had found the same antidote as Betsy, that being, having someone to talk to when my grief was almost unbearable. This seems to be the biggest answer to solving the inner feelings that each survivor has."

"The program is built around one survivor who conducts the meeting and one or more professionals who answer questions beyond the survivor's knowledge."

she said.

"The professional, in dealing with the suicidal person is able to there mainly to express the exact

feelings that the survivors are dealing with or will deal with in the

"One of the functions of the organization is to contact the survivors either by phone or by letter as soon as possible after the suicide."

"Due to the suicide of a student on our campus, the parents were contacted and invited to attend the Ray of Hope meetings," McReynolds said.

"There are many suicides on campuses each year due to peer pressure and due to the load of studies. The holidays seem to be the time most prevalent for this. Also due to the economy and the pressures families have been

under, there have been many male suicides." As a result of these deaths, there are many family members and friends who are left with questions, the main one being, "Why?"

McReynolds encourages anyone who has lost a loved one by suicide to attend the meetings. "Due to the necessity of the program we encourage anyone close to a suicide, whether family or friend, to come and share and help each other with the grief process. This helps turn the grief process into a growth experience, which is necessary for each one."

answer in depth questions put forth by the survivors. This is the main purpose with the organization. The survivor, as the leader, is

future. The survivors are able to express their feelings without any repercussions."

Ray of Hope has many functions.

# EDITORIAL

## Budgets decrease; computers grow

As educational budgets are dwindling across the nation it seems strange that more and more computers are being introduced to education at all levels. Although many people might complain that they read too much about computers day after day, educationally, computers are just beginning to show their full potential.

Credit must go to the local level educators and parents of elementary school children, for they have been instrumental in introducing education to the computer world.

Now is the time for the rest of the educational field to follow that lead before falling so far behind as to be left in a situation where students coming into an institution will be more knowledgeable than those graduating from the same institution.

Do not be misled into believing that computers are only for the elite. Even though computers are appearing in the more affluent school districts throughout the country, some small and "dirt-poor" counties, as reported in *TIME*, Nov. 15, 1982, have access to micro-computers. The computers came as gifts in this instance, but this example allows one to look at the situation with hope rather than despair.

Possibilities are almost limitless as to what the computer can be used for. Reading the Nov. 1 edition of *NEWSWEEK* one finds Carnegie-Mellon University in Pennsylvania computerizing its campus to an almost unbelievable degree. It is suggested that all of CMU's students, as well as "everyone else associated with the university" can eventually look forward to owning a personal computer that will be tied into a system specially designed by International Business Machines for CMU and its plan.

J. Ray Scott made this comment, "We are working toward the day when students and faculty and staff would not even have to come in to the campus." This may be a bit extreme, but no more so than those opposing the computerization, mostly humanities students, who say then will have no use for their computers after graduation.

First of all, even if a student did not want to keep his computer after graduation finding someone to purchase it at a reasonable price does not seem far-fetched. The object though is to find a use. Discarding such a piece of equipment—a learning tool in its own right—would be a tremendous mistake.

The key is in opening up to the whole idea of computers as an educational device. Once that is done the computers will prove themselves.

President Leon has mentioned that Southern needs to prepare its student teachers, who will soon be faced with full time teaching responsibilities, more thoroughly in the computer area. This shows that Dr. Leon is not only concerned with Southern's future, but the future of its graduates as well.

Preparing its graduates for careers in today's society is good, but looking ahead and readying students for tomorrow's society which will surely include computers can only be looked upon as excellent foresight.

Now the challenge is to open up to this idea of the computer as an educational device and find as many different ways to utilize the computer as possible. Southern has an opportunity to become one of the first colleges to break ground with computers, not in as big a way as Carnegie-Mellon, but the step forward is just as important.



### In Perspective:

## Nothing good, positive has been said of system

By Dr. Conrad Gubera,  
Associate Professor of Sociology

*This too I know—and wise it were  
If each could know the same—  
That every prison that men build  
Is built with bricks of shame,  
And bound with bars lest Christ should see,  
How men their brothers maim.*

*With bars they blur the gracious moon,  
And blind the goodly sun;  
And they do well to hide their hell,  
For in it things are done  
That Son of God nor son of man  
Should never look upon.*

*The vilest deeds like poison weeds  
Bloom well in prison-air:  
It is only what is good in man  
That wastes and withers there.  
Pale anguish keeps the heavy gate,  
And the warden is despair.*

Although the British playwright/poet, Oscar Wilde, wrote these stanzas before the start of the twentieth century, they seem appropriate as a commentary regarding the contemporary prison system found throughout the United States. The milieu of problems, i.e. overcrowding, inmate crime, idleness, sexual abuse and violence seem to predominate prison life, especially when it is explored via the media. I doubt if the media overstate prison conditions in these respects. A plethora of criminology and penology research, scholarship based, often dryly and objectively reinforce the various media expose of prisons. For the most part, nothing positive or good has been said about the prison system.

It hasn't always been this way. The penitentiary, as conceived and initiated in the United States during the early 1800's was exulted as the epitome of institutions. It was an institution which was considered humanitarian because it replaced many cruel, violent public punishments which had preceded it by centuries. Penance for the sin (or crime) was the desired effect in the new institution, thus the derivation of the term or name "penitentiary." Particularly noticeable in this effort were the Quakers from Pennsylvania, who actually designed and constructed the first penitentiary. Penance, solitary confinement, single person cells, complete silence and work (labor) were strictly enforced. Material goods produced by inmate labor were sold on the open market and most penitentiaries were not only economically self supporting but actually generated added revenues for the various state treasuries, by

some thousands of dollars each year. This was typical for penitentiaries through out the 1800's and into the early decades of this century.

But times, conditions and situation change. Due to the influences of labor unions, economic depression, public opinion and a tremendous increase of inmates (200 percent increase between 1960 and 1920) the penitentiary concept and philosophy died. In its wake, a prison system with various auxiliary facilities emerged which housed larger numbers of inmates who had very little to do since a combination of federal and state legislation now prohibited prison-made goods from being sold in open market competition with non-prison-made goods. Gone too were the rules of silence, solitary and servitude. Crowding conditions now made it necessary for two inmates to share the cell space originally built for one. Efforts were now oriented toward "rehabilitation" of inmates and to accomplish this benign aspiration new educational courses, job skills training, self improvement classes and therapy sessions were instituted. For the adult convict all of these were voluntary regarding his participation. In theory, participation in and completion of these endeavors would facilitate inmate improvement and parole release, should the inmate seek this opportunity to shorten his prison time. Thus, predicated upon rational theory, this system would return convicted felons to society with redeemed behaviors and personalities.

The new system was supposed to have worked. In some respects it has. Approximately four out of every ten inmates do not return to the prison as recidivists (repeaters). Interestingly, there are few pieces of research which have studied the "corrected" felon but a mass of data has been produced regarding those who repeat. Data regarding those who have been ostensibly rehabilitated would be of significant value in the behavioral sciences and penology.

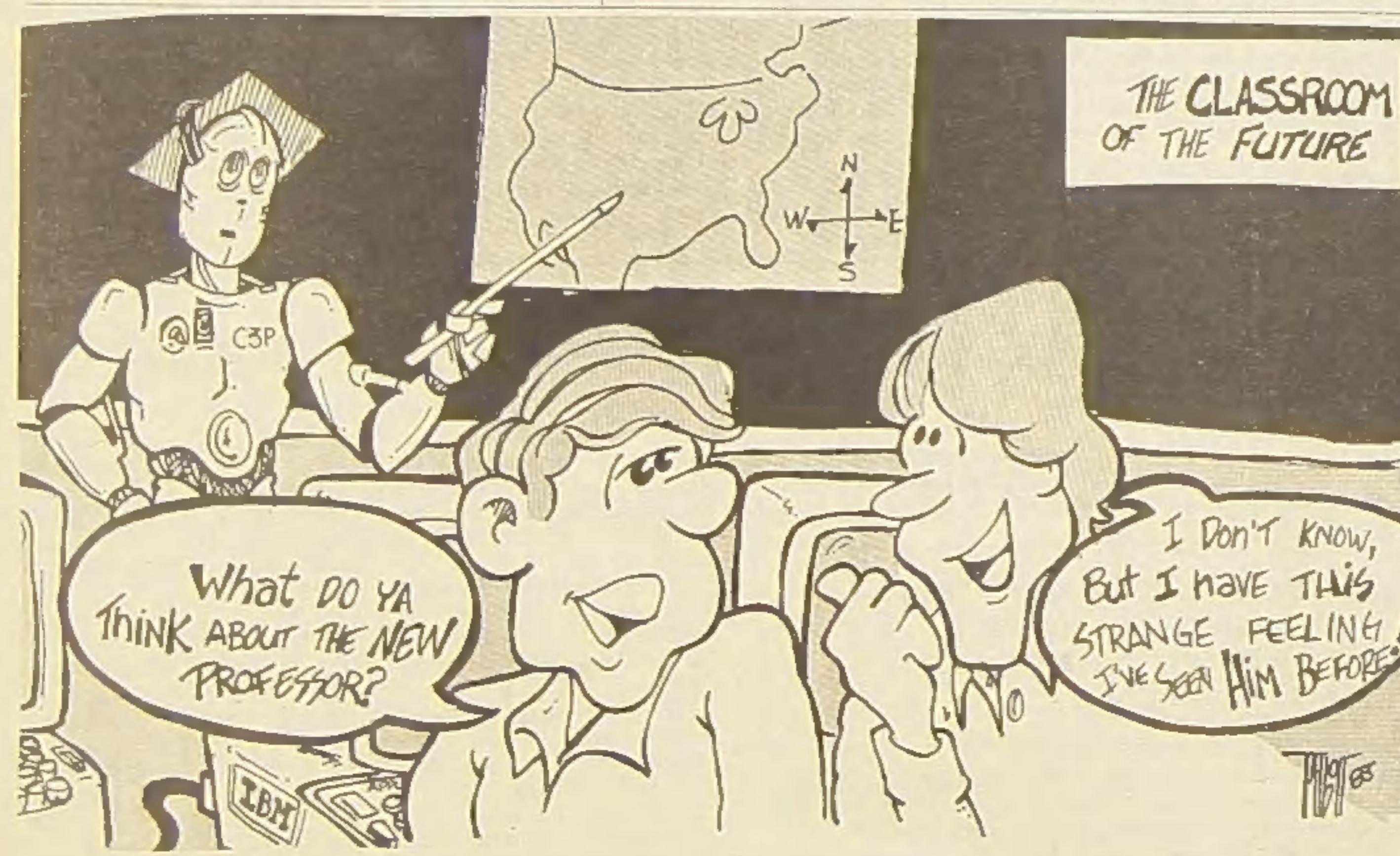
To be specific, our prison system is in trouble. With a majority of the citizens and criminal judges in this country believing in the use of longer prison sentences, overcrowding in prisons has become the major problem. Racial and ethnic diversities compound the tenseness while the average inmate (statistical average, that is) has a formal education of less than ten years of schooling. Various gangs compete for cell block domination and the ever present sexual frustrations complements the ones of homosexual relationships. The personal safety of the inmate and his limited possessions cannot be guaranteed. And all prisons carry within them the potential for an explosive disturbance, riot or institutional take over. There is no doubt that more of these will occur in the future. The conditions which

provoke them are prevailing. With every day revenues and tax base eroding in this particular economic era, it is obvious that more money in capital improvements, new facilities in inmate mate programs, etc. will not materialize. Such is the irony for any/all prison improvement will require greater sums of expenditures.

Thus the prison system continues. Change in organizational, managerial and political in cause and effects. Ideally smaller institutions (instead of 2000 population) of the intermediate (medium) security type would alleviate some of problems. A more widespread use of parole and more counselors and caseworkers would aid supervision of the inmate in the community setting. The extended development of local, intermediate facilities, notably half-way houses, is very meaningful in that those inmates most capable of support and self-discipline can more quickly be returned to society. Such facilities are much less expensive to operate than the prison which may be the general public between \$15,000 to \$20,000 annually per inmate in operation costs. However, it is very difficult to open new half-way houses in a community because of the inmate stigma, cost for public safety, and what such a facility would do to lower property values in surrounding neighborhoods. Everyone seems to want prison, all means! The public doesn't realize how important and important such community projects are.

Prison officials have remarked that a whole attitude toward prisons and inmate's needs evolve. Wistfully they may draw analogies to a change in public support and attitude that mental health and hospitals have accomplished during past two generations. It is doubtful if this is achievable since the generic base for the犯 is vitally different—committing a crime as opposed to becoming ill. The future of the American prison system is not doubtful however, it will be in the twenty-first century as it is now, unless remarkable changes occur in public attitude and public financing. Meanwhile, as Oscar Wilde lamented regarding many of those whom he saw in prison, the following stanza from "The Ballad of Reading Gaol" (English word for prison) seems timelessly apropos for many contemporary inmates:

*I know not whether laws be right,  
Or whether laws be wrong,  
All that we know who lie in jail  
Is that the wall is strong;  
And that each day is like a year,  
A year whose days are long.*



## The Chart

### Missouri's Best College Newspaper

The Chart, the official newspaper of Missouri Southern State College, is published weekly, except during holidays and examinations periods, from August through May, by students in communications as a laboratory experience. Views expressed in The Chart do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, or the student body.

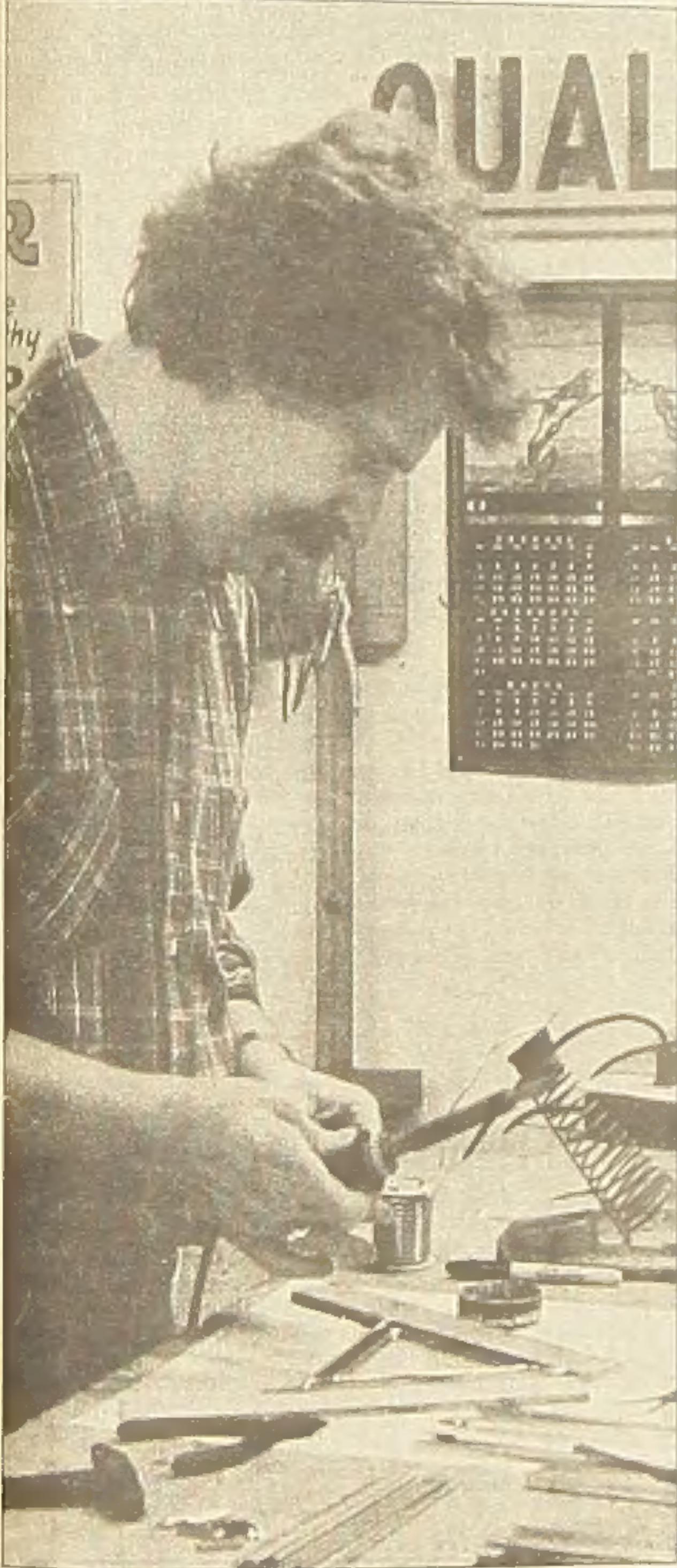
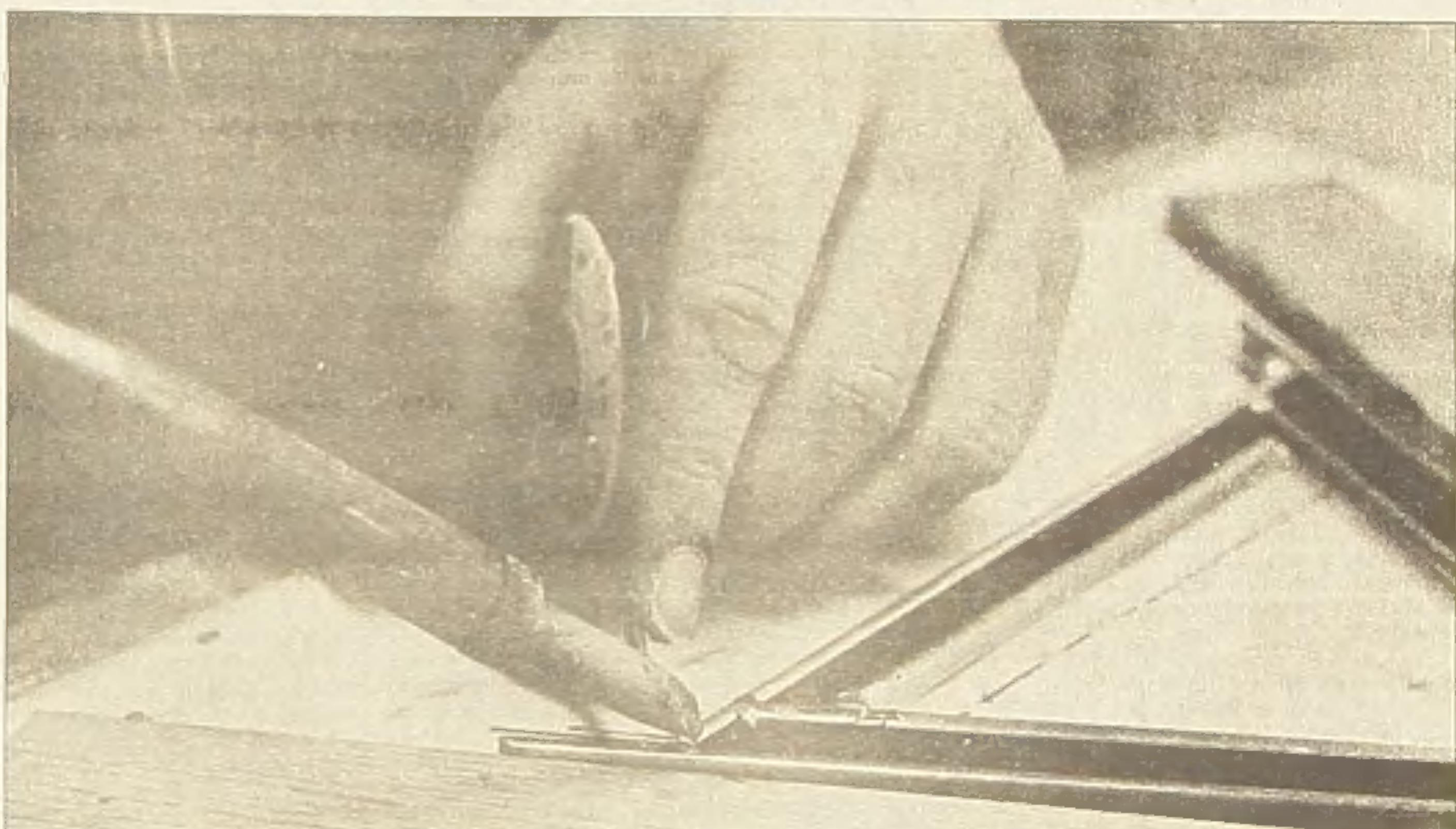
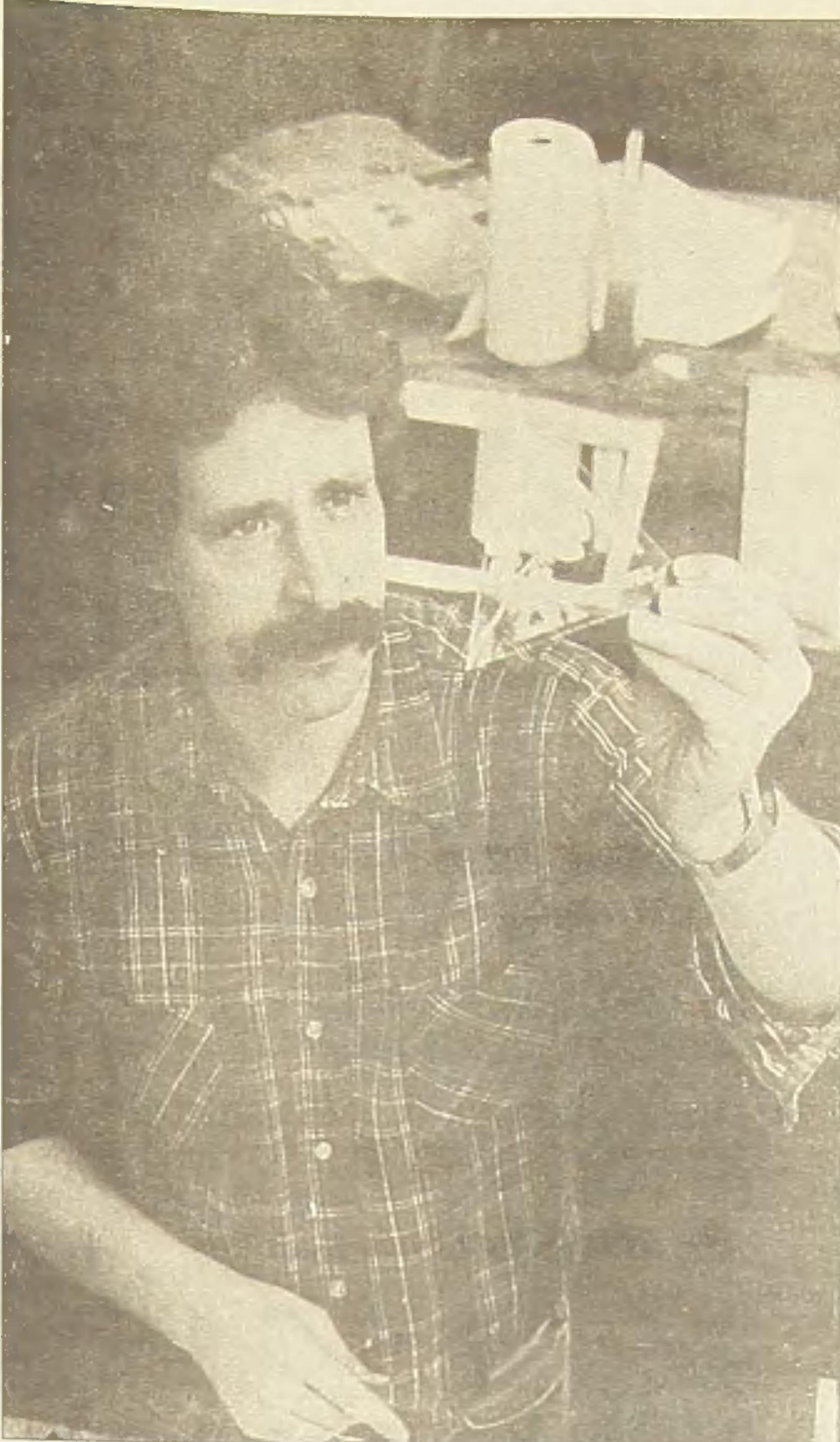
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## *Stained glass, a most colorful art*



Stained glass (upper left) separates Sam Lopp's store from his workshop. Lopp (top center) examines the cut glass, then (far right) mounts it for setting, and (above) after preparing his equipment, he (center) solders lead came around the glass.

To some, the world is seen through rose colored glasses. But for Sam Lopp, the world is seen through a stained glass window. Lopp, a local stained glass artist, owns a stained glass studio and does work for restaurants, churches, businesses, and homes in the Joplin area.

Though Lopp had an art background in high school, he didn't become involved in the art of stained glass until later in his life.

"I became interested in the art when I was 25," he said. "My girlfriend was interested in it and I decided to build her a panel for a Christmas present."

The art started out as a hobby for Lopp, but it eventually became a full-time job. He started out working part-time in a local shop.

"I was working in a shop part-time here in town. The shop went out of business, and I bought all of the inventory they had," he said.

When Lopp first went into business for himself, his shops were informal. "I worked out of two or three garages, and jobs were mostly from word of mouth," he said. "I worked part-time for a couple of years while I had another job."

He opened his shop here in Joplin about eight years ago. His studio, Windfall Light Stained Glass Studio, is currently located at 512 Joplin St.

At the studio, Lopp crafts residential windows, side lights, and bathroom and kitchen windows. He also does commercial work for restaurants and restores church windows.

Stained glass windows are built using two basic methods, lead caming and copper foil. Lopp uses both methods in his work.

"I start out with a design or pattern. I then cut out each individual piece of glass with a hand glass cutter according to the pattern," Lopp said.

At this stage, the project is completed using either the lead caming method or the copper foil method.

"In the lead caming method, the individual pieces of glass are laid on a duplicate of the original pattern, with enough spaces in between the pieces for the lead cames. The pieces of glass are then each wrapped with lead cames, and laid back on the pattern. The ends of the cames are then soldered together," Lopp explained.

After this the window is weatherized by applying DAP compound

in the cracks of the cames. If the window is large, small steel support bars are placed across the window to further reinforce it.

With the copper foil method, no lead cames are used. Instead, small strips of copper foil around  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick are used to join the glass pieces together.

"After the glass is cut, I wrap the foil around the edges of each piece of glass and fold it over the edges. I then lay the pieces of glass on the pattern."

"Next, I use the flux on the foil edges and apply solder in such a way as to form a bead," Lopp explained. "This method is mostly used with making lamps, where you have to mold on a curve."

Depending on its size, a window will take anywhere from three to 10 hours to complete. Some of the larger windows can take up to 40 hours.

Lopp has some professional pointers for anyone who is interested in learning the art of stained glass.

"The best way for beginners to learn is to enroll in a class and get the fundamentals from it," he said. "The main skills that need to be mastered are cutting and soldering."

In the past, continuing education courses in stained glass have been given through Missouri Southern. Lopp taught several of these.

"The classes that I've taught through Missouri Southern were beginner stained glass classes," Lopp said. "They were taught in my shop."

In the classes, Lopp taught the students the basic techniques in both methods of construction.

"In the beginning stained glass classes, I taught the students the process of learning to cut and lead glass," he said. "The students also learned the copper foil method. Each student did two projects, each about one square foot in size."

If enough interest is shown, this type of class will be taught again by Lopp this spring.

Story by Marty Oetting  
Photos by Marty Kassab

# ARTS

## Jazz band to perform tonight

Jazz music from New Orleans will be presented by the Preservation Hall Jazz Band tonight at 8 in Taylor Auditorium.

The performance is part of the Community Concert Series and is free to Southern students with presentation of their I.D. cards. Admission for others is by season ticket.

The band will play songs that the audience will like and want to hear. This jazz music was played in street parades, saloons and river boats at the turn of the century. It's music played by men who worked the docks all day but weren't too tired to blow their horns most of the night.

The music comes from the souls of the men who created a musical tradition in their own lifetimes. Band members have made and played this music for more than 50 years and it is a part of them.

In the band, Percy Humphrey is the leader and a master of the trumpet. Frank Demond plays trombone and banjo; Willie Jo. Humphrey, Jr. plays clarinet; Allan Jaffe, tuba player; James Miller, piano player; Marvin Kimball, master of stringed instruments and Frank Parks, drum player.

## Auditions Tuesday for plays

Auditions for Studio '83-1 & 2 will be Tuesday from 4-6 p.m. and Wednesday 11-noon and 1-3 p.m. in Taylor Auditorium.

The auditions are open to anyone who is interested and does not have to be a student. "These plays are for anyone who always wanted to be in one but were too afraid to try out," said Milton Brieze, director of theatre.

The plays are directed by senior theatre students in April at the Barn Theatre.

The shows are one-act plays with 17 roles. These plays are: *The Public Eye* by Peter Schaffer, directed by Warren Mayer; *The Collection* by Harold Pinter, director Chester Lien; *Third & Oak*; the *Laundromat* by Marsha Norman, directed by Jan Maldonado; *The Spoon River Anthology* arranged by Charles Aidman, director Lu Anne Wilson; and *12 Pound Look* by J.M. Berry, directed by Randy Capps.

"Experience is not necessary. There is concentration of directing and acting. The directors set the model units arranging them to their plays. Many times, people who have acted in these studio plays have gone on to the main stage," said Brieze.

If a person cannot make the audition dates he can call the theatre office for another time slot at 624-8100, ext. 276.

## International cast:

## 'Up With People' seeks to build bridges of understanding...

There's more to "Up With People" than just music. Incorporated in 1968 as a non-profit, independent, international, educational program, "Up With People" has a two-fold purpose.

It is to build bridges of understanding and communication among people, cultures and countries and to give young people a learning experience that not only broadens the intellect, but matures



Magician David Willis is the master of ceremonies Wednesday night at the CAB-sponsored dance-concert. He began his career as a street magician and he has performed at colleges, schools, clubs, and on television.

## Twin exhibits to open Sunday at Spiva Art Center

Spiva Art Center will celebrate the opening of two exhibits, "Crying for a Vision: A Rosebud Trilogy, 1886-1976" and Charles Banks Wilson's "Search for the Purebloods" on Sunday with a reception.

The reception, hosted by the Carthage Arts Council, is open to the public without charge and will be held from 2-5 p.m. Wilson will attend the opening and be available to sign copies of the exhibition catalog and poster during that time.

The exhibit, "Crying for a Vision: A Rosebud Trilogy, 1886-1976", gives visitors a unique, deeply moving view of nearly a century of life on an Indian reservation as seen through the eyes and lenses of three photographers.

The photographers, John Anderson in the late 19th Century, Eugene Buechell in the

1920's-'40's, and Don Doll in the 1970's, lived among the Brule Sioux tribe on the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota and faithfully captured with their cameras the dilemma of a people caught between two worlds: traditional tribal life and the white man's ways.

Touring under the auspices of Mid-America Arts Alliance and the Missouri Arts Council, "Crying for a Vision" has been adapted from a larger exhibit which has already been seen by over 60,000 people in Dallas, Kansas City, Williamsburg, Va., at St. Louis' Gateway Arch Museum and in communities throughout the Midwest and New England. A paperback book about the exhibit has also been published.

The Brule Sioux were one of the proud tribes of the Plains whose nomadic culture centered on hun-

ting buffalo. When Anderson first visited them in the 1880's, the old chiefs who had fought the white man posed for him in their ceremonial regalia and war bonnets. Traditional tipis were still in use, but sod houses had sprung up alongside them. The memories of an ancient culture had remained strong, but the Sioux were now confined to the reservation, no longer free to roam the plains.

By the 1920's when Jesuit priest Eugene Buechell came to the reservation, Indians had become America's "forgotten people". Traditional buckskins had given way to cotton dresses, pants and jackets, and the Sioux seemed to be turning their backs on their heritage and trying to blend into the white world.

In the 1970's, Doll, also a Jesuit priest and professional

photographer, found a people reawakened by the Native American movement to their Indian identities. Long hair, feathers, tribal dances had returned. But the trappings of an earlier time were mixed with cars, refrigerators and TV sets. Two ways of life were sitting side by side, as the Sioux picked what they like and what was available to them from each culture.

"Crying for a Vision" is a touring exhibit and has been organized with the cooperation of the Buechell Memorial Lakota Museum.

The exhibit, "Search for the Purebloods", by Charles Wilson of Miami, Okla., features original portraits of pureblood Indians.

Representing 12 tribes, the portraits are all of "purebloods," Indians of one tribe without ancestry of other tribes or races. The exhibit

includes pencil drawings and two watercolors.

Following a year-long statewide tour of Oklahoma which began at the Governor's Gallery in the State Capitol, the exhibit received additional funding to travel for another 12 months to sites in Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas. The exhibit has been refurbished and expanded to display nine additional works by Wilson.

"Wilson's perceptive sense of subject and sympathetic rendering infuse the 'tired composite of sagas and wrinkles' of each

pureblood's countenance which in a mystic way communicates uniqueness of ethnicity, the pain of intercultural conflict and strife, and the quiet determination to sustain 'the old way' in a fast changing world," states the introduction to the exhibit's catalog.

views 8,000 students between the ages of 18-25. Of that number, they can only accommodate 500 cast members. Students are accepted not upon their degree of talent, but rather their character, maturity and motivation to spend a year giving to people. "Up With People" will conduct interviews for local students directly after the performance.

this component of the "Up With People" educational program.

An average day often includes visits to area schools, hospitals and institutions, a tour of a local point of interest or a meeting with the heads of industry and government in an exchange of questions and ideas.

Each student lives with an average of 80 different families during the length of their tour.

Some 60 hosts are expected to participate during their stay here, sharing in their lifestyles and interests.

The performers also do their own stage work, promotion and day-to-day logistics. Students may also receive college credit for independent study assignments they undertake on the road.

Up With People annually inter-

cultures and community service. Through these experiences the students gain a better understanding of themselves and their ability to contribute to the global community.

The concept of the program has come about as a result of a grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich. These funds have provided for the staff, research and materials required by

music for the whole family," the 1983 edition of the show has something for everyone. The talented cast and band soon involve the audience directly in the show.

Featured in this year's show is a musical look at the 1960's, taking the audience back to the sights and sounds of Motown, surf music, the

hootenanny and the Beatles. "Uncle Victor and Auntie's Ola's" Victrola machine even goes back further to the Roaring 1920's and the Swing era.

Plus there is a colorful international medley with folk songs and dances of the different countries.

"Up With People" has travelled to...

"Up with People" is described as

"a lively, spirited show... energetically performed with a talented international cast and band students from 16 different countries, making this show an excellent entertainment value."

Advance ticket prices for the concerts are \$6 for adults, \$5 for students and senior citizens. Prices

at the door will be \$6.50 for adults and \$5.50 for students and senior citizens. All tickets are on sale at the Joplin Globe, Ernie Williams Music, Ken Reynold's Pharmacy and all May's City Stores.

For additional information on the show, call the Promotion Team at 623-3480, ext. 186.

Missouri Southern students, faculty and staff are invited to experience the spirit and enthusiasm of the dynamic "Up with People Show" coming to Joplin Friday, March 11, and Saturday, March 12 at 8 p.m. in Taylor Auditorium sponsored by the Joplin Globe.

The international cast of 100 young men and women has been

Characterized as a "festival in

## Fools Face to appear in dance-concert

Campus Activities Board is planning a dance-concert Wednesday at 7 p.m. in Memorial Hall with guests Magician David Willis and the band Fools Face.

There will be a floor area cleared for dancing. Tickets are \$3 for students in advance only and \$5 for general public and at the door. Tickets can be bought in the Student Activities office, Room 101 of Billingsly Student Center.

Willis began his career as a street magician in Washington, D.C. It allowed him to develop his unique approach to magic and comedy.

Telling jokes as often as doing tricks, Willis and Sidney the Skunk (the world's only Skunk impressionist) quickly became regular features of Washington's Georgetown area. His career as a street magician ended, however when the police asked him to stop performing because his show attracted hundreds of people and blocked traffic in the streets.

This forced him to begin performing at comedy clubs, shopping centers, schools, colleges, universities and on TV all over the U.S. and England.

Realizing that many people have never seen such a funny magic show as his, Willis vows that he will continue to travel and perform until every man, woman and child in the U.S. has seen his show until he makes enough money to retire, whichever comes first.

At the dance concert, Willis will be the master of ceremonies. He will warm up the audience and introduce the acts, keep the audience rolling between sets and provide a professional climax to the event.

Fools Face formed in 1974 in Springfield. The original members are Brian Coffman (guitar, vocals), Tommy Dwyer (drums), Jimmy Frink (guitar, vocals), Jim Wirt (bass, vocals) and Dale McCoy (keyboards, saxophone, vocals).

For years, Fools Face remained a part-time endeavor, rehearsing

nightly and engaging in a limited number of live performances. The five members were able to maintain their daytime jobs and schooling.

Sometime in 1979, it became evident that Fools Face needed to go full-time. At the time, the band was enjoying a successful mini tour of Texas clubs and beginning to discuss plans for the recording of a Fools Face album.

Thus, five years after its inception, Fools Face was "born again" this time as a full-time touring and recording music group.

The plans for an album were realized in the form of *Here is Observe*, released in the fall of 1979. The record contained 10 original songs, representing the writing talents of three of the band members.

The success of the first album was accompanied by the band's growing popularity throughout the Midwest. In short, the band became one of the top drawing attractions at each of its increasing number of venues.

More recently, acceptance and recognition of Fools Face by both critics and audiences have been aided by the release of a second record album.

*Tell America* was released in November 1981 and has enjoyed nationwide critical acclaim and sales which, nearly a year later, have yet to slow down. The album contains 14 original songs, representing the writing skills of four band members.

In addition to the success of their albums, 1982 also found Fools Face sharing stages with numerous national recording artists, including Greg Kihn, Graham Parker, Marshall Crenshaw, Stray Cats and Elvis Costello.

Fools Face is currently preparing to release another album, *Public Places* featuring 12 more original songs.

...and will perform two shows in Taylor Auditorium next week

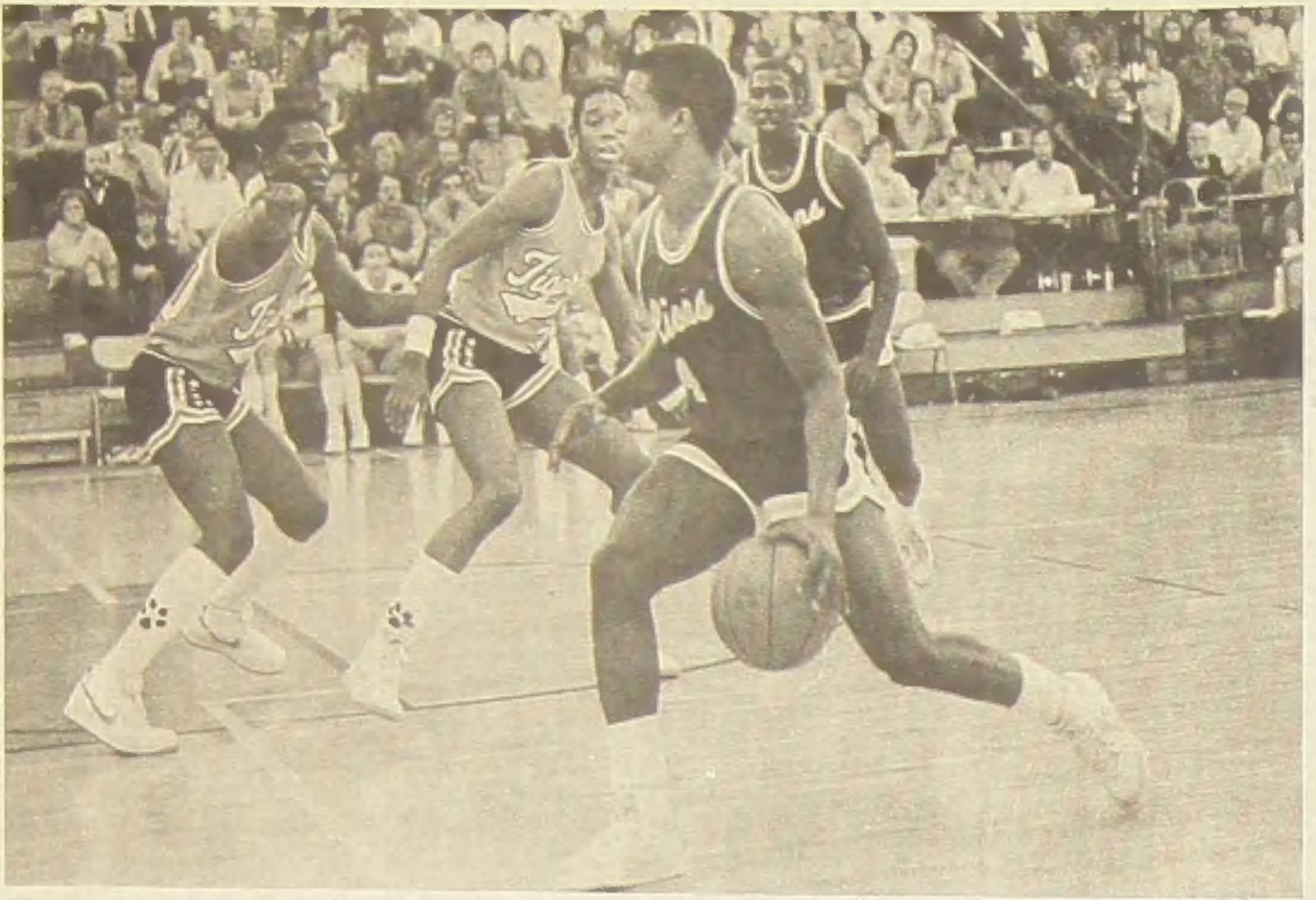
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The international cast of 100 young men and women has been

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# SPORTS



D. Massa Photo

Virgil Parker rounds the corner in an attempt to drive in for a layup against Fort Hays State.

## Lions to begin playoffs on home court

Missouri Southern, finishing third in the final NAIA District 16 Dunkel basketball ratings, will meet number six Southwest Baptist, 16-15, at 7:30 p.m. Saturday at Robert Ellis Young Gymnasium in the opening round of post-season playoffs.

Other first-round matchups will find number one Rockhurst, 21-5, at home against the School of the Ozarks, 22-9; number two Drury, 19-11, will host William Jewell, 19-9, and number four Central Methodist, 22-6, will entertain Avila, 14-13.

School of the Ozarks advanced

into the playoffs after winning the Ozark Collegiate Conference and they are ranked 11th in the final Dunkel ratings. Central Methodist gained a spot in the playoffs after winning the Heart of America Conference and they are ranked fourth in the ratings.

Although the University of Missouri-Kansas City and Missouri Western finished higher than Avila, Southwest Baptist and William Jewell in the ratings district officials eliminated both schools by invoking the "Evangel clause" since those schools did not win 40 per cent of their games.

Back in 1981 Evangel earned a spot in the playoffs on the strength of its Dunkel rating even though it had a record of 3-24.

Rockhurst finished with a 49.9 rating in the Dunkels. Drury was second at 47.0, then Southern at 45.6 and Central Methodist next at 40.7. The top eight were rounded out with the University of Missouri-Kansas City 40.1, Missouri Western 38.5, Avila 36.7 and Southwest Baptist 36.6.

When Missouri Southern and Southwest Baptist meet on Saturday it will be the third of this season and the Lions have beaten

the Bearcats 101-73 here and 58-57 at Bolivar. The semifinals will be played Monday at the sites of the highest-ranked winners after the opening round. The district championship game is scheduled for March 9 on the home court of the highest-ranked finalist.

Tickets for the Missouri Southern-Southwest Baptist game are on sale from 11 a.m. until 1 p.m. on Friday at Young Gymnasium's ticket office. Tickets are \$1 for adults and \$2 for students and the box office will be open at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

## Woods stops Ladies in district playoffs

William Woods stopped Southern cold Monday night at Fulton, downing the Lady Lions 74-70 in the opening round of the District 16 post season tournament.

Southern, runner-up in last year's NAIA championship tourney, finished the season 12-14 overall, 6-3 in district 16 and 6-8 in the CSIC conference. Coach Jim Phillips commented, "Obviously I wish that we would have done better; even last year I wanted to do better, but I think that we did a good job of establishing some credibility this year."

In their final game, the Lady Lions fell behind quickly as the Owls took a commanding 16 point half time lead and opened up a 20 point margin after the intermission. With fewer than 10 minutes left, Southern finally sparked and with their 1-3-1 zone defense, began to dwindle William Woods' lead. The Lady Lions were within three on several occasions but could not get any closer, as Woods held on to win by four.

Kim Entwistle, Liene Womack and Carla Coble combined for 53 points as Entwistle and Womack scored 18 each and Coble chipped in 17 for Woods. Four players hit double figures for the Lady Lions. Linda Castillon drilled 18 points, Missy Evans hit 17, Margaret Womack had 12 and Becky Fly added 10 for the Lady cagers.

Rebounding went Southern way 40-38 behind Jahn Fields' and Dee Dee Reeves' rebounds. Woods' Womack led rebounders with 11 as Entwistle added nine. Entwistle also led the Owls with five assists as did Fly for Southern.

Saturday night Southern's Oral Roberts University, the nation's only undefeated team, Roberts, 23-0, was ranked 20th in the NCAA going into the contest.

The dominating Lady Titans shot the Lady Lions from the field by 32 percentage points, hitting 80 attempts for 28 percent while Southern could only connect on 15 of 55 shots for 27 percent.

"A lot of shots were underneath them hitting the offensive boards. They had three girls within feet in there putting in nine shots," said Phillips.

Four Titans scored in double numbers with Kim Davis leading all players with 24 tallies. Montgomery added 17, followed by Opie Lowery with 14 and Linda Hendrick with 12. Fly paced the Lions with 16 followed by Carla with 10. Reeves and Evans were next with eight each.

Davis also led all players in rebounds with 11. Montgomery rebounded 10 and Lowery nine for Oral Roberts. Dvorak grabbed 10 rebounds and Fields and Reeves contributed five each for Southern.

## Lions sweep SWBU in baseball action

Missouri Southern swept past Southwest Baptist in a baseball double-header at Bolivar on Tuesday by the scores of 10-3 in the opening game and 5-3 in the second.

Both teams had been beaten the previous week by the University of Arkansas. Southern fell 11-3 and 8-6 on Friday while Baptist lost 10-1 and 8-2 on Saturday.

In the opening game against Southwest Baptist Mark Hall had four hits while Bubba Carlton, David Rampey and Carl O'Brien drove in two runs each.

Gary Bradshaw pitched all seven innings for the Lions and allowed eight hits, seven strike outs and one walk.

The Lions took a 2-0 lead in the first inning as Hall singled, Carlton collected an RBI single and Chris Adams singled with two outs.

In the second inning Southern collected two unearned runs as Rampey batted in two runs on a

single. Missouri Southern added three more runs in the third and double by Joe Gasaway and single by Joe Gho and Hall.

Rich Canan, Hall and Carlton had singles in the seventh as O'Brien added a two-run single and Carlton and Rampey each had a hit.

The Lions broke a 3-3 tie in the seventh inning of the night when Rampey walked and Scott Miller, Eddie Phillips and O'Brien followed with singles.

Randall Allen started the game and allowed three hits, two runs and had three strike outs before being relieved by Dale Olker in the sixth. Olker gave up two hits, one run, one walk and struck out one. He collected the win.

Missouri Southern, 2-2, will play their first home game Saturday afternoon at 1:30 at Joe E. Stadium against Indiana State University.

## Four women honored in District 16 season

District 16 honors were announced this week with Southern's Lady Lions having four girls selected. Senior guard Linda Castillon was named to the first team for the second consecutive year.

Castillon, who scored 1,387 career points, is Southern's second leading scorer behind All-American Pam Brisby. Coach Jim Phillips said, "Linda is very deserving of the honor. She is a hard worker and a good team leader."

Joining Castillon on the first team were Julie Sherwood, Missouri Western; Julie Nill and Jody Westfall, University of Missouri-Kansas City; Elaine Kirsch, Tarkio; Theresa Totsch, Culver-Stockton; Crystal Cooper, Southwest Baptist; Sandy Cribbs, Evangel; Bobbie Cowie, Missouri Valley; and Theresa Kierl.

Castillon was named to the honorable mention team.

Senior JaNelda Dvorak was named to the honorable mention team.

Senior Margaret Womack was named to the honorable mention team.

Junior Dee Dee Reeves was named to the honorable mention team.

Junior Linda Coble was named to the honorable mention team.

Junior Kim Entwistle was named to the honorable mention team.

Junior Linda Hendrick was named to the honorable mention team.

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## Beyond the wall

On March 8, 1836 the Missouri State Penitentiary received its first prisoner, that was 147 years ago. Since then prisons and the ideas behind them have changed.

Today prison systems throughout the country are experiencing problems caused mainly by overcrowding. The chief contributor to this overcrowding is the present trend of courts to pass out longer and tougher sentences to offenders.

Missouri, as compared to other states, ranks 47th in money spent on correctional systems.

Considering this fact, it seems unusual Missouri's Department of Corrections and Human Resources does not have more problems with managing prisoners. Yet in 1982, for the first year, there were no suicides, murders, or escapes from the maximum security facility in Jefferson City, Mo.

Director Lee Roy Black was appointed by Gov. Christopher Bond to head the department when it was taken out of the Department of Social Services and established as a cabinet level department.

Foremost in Black's plans for the department is the implementing of a new classification system designed to give each offender a "personalized plan" for working toward a release date.

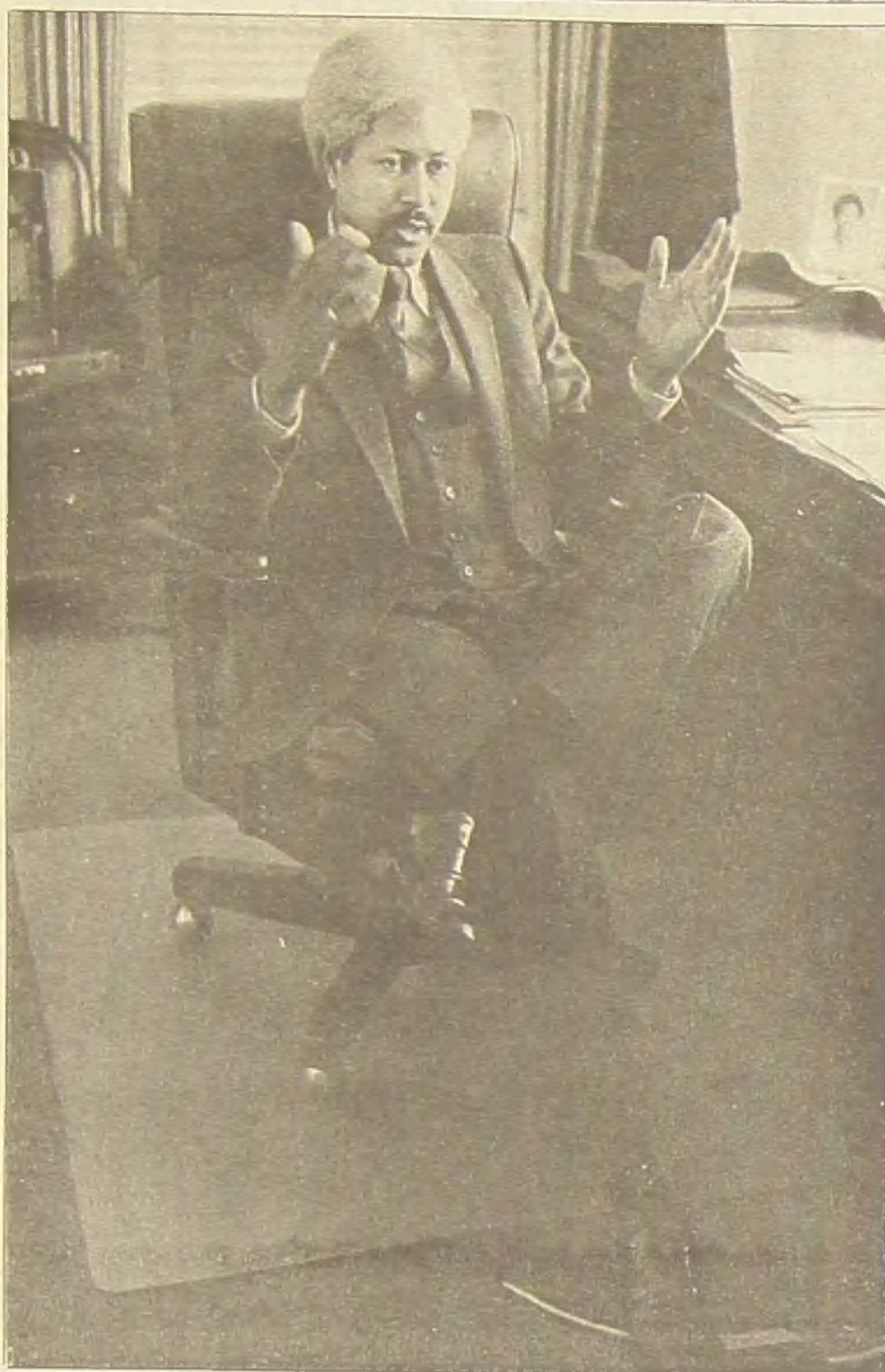
Turning under utilized state facilities into productive correctional facilities is also a plan on which Dr. Black has been working. The Boonville Center for boys is to be opened as an adult facility on July 1, 1983 and later in the year Black hopes to see a renovation of the mental health facility in Farmington which will then become a facility of the department.

The American Corrections Association will recognize Missouri as a progressive state by allowing two displays to be presented at their national convention this August. The new classification system put into effect by Dr. Black and a "quality circles" plan that Missouri has modeled after those in Japan will be shown.

*The Chart* after visiting the Department of Corrections in January decided a more detailed look was necessary. The following is a report of their findings.

### Credits

This special supplement of *The Chart* was entirely planned, designed, and executed by members of the staff working under the direction of A. John Baker, editor-in-chief. Stories are by John Baker, Kelli Pryor, Jay Taylor, Lynn Iliff, and Daphne Massa. Photographs are by Greg Holmes and Daphne Massa.



## Fine tuning the system with a clear mission

Lee Roy Black, Ph.D.

A graduate of the University of Illinois, he later attended Roosevelt University graduating with a bachelor of arts in history. In 1976 he earned his doctorate degree from Union Graduate School, Yellow Springs, Ohio, with a concentration in administration of criminal justice systems and correctional education.

In the state of Wisconsin, Black was Deputy Administrator in the Division of Corrections. He was appointed by Gov. Christopher Bond on Sept. 28, 1981 as the first Director of the Missouri Department of Corrections and Human Resources.

*The following is the text of a conversation between The Chart and Dr. Black at his office in Jefferson City.*

**THE CHART:** Now, you said that the main—or the problems, with the Missouri system is determining a clear mission, or maybe lack of good information system. As far as determining a clear mission, is that the whole purpose behind the corrections system. Is that what we are looking at?

**BLACK:** We are trying to determine with all the people coming to us as a department—a tremendous number of people, and different resources that we have—what are we trying to do? The clear mission is that—to me at least, and the mission that I am pushing forward, is that we are trying to make sure that all of our staff members are aware that we are trying to have the inmates become productive citizens. We don't want them to steal from other people, we want them to come back as productive, tax paying citizens. That's the goal. Everybody in the system should be working for that common mission that we get into.

**THE CHART:** What was the problem with the information system?

**BLACK:** Any number of things. Number one, in order to manage people on a day to day basis in terms of really understanding who are the sophisticated, hard-core offenders, as opposed to those who are just coming through one time who are unsophisticated, etc., because the sorting out of different offenders—you need information in order to do that.

Secondly, you need information in order to provide programs for the inmate population. If you just have a ~~list~~ of people out there, they are all different and you need a system whereby you can look at all the people that are within the system. Not individuals, but the entire system. For instance, I need to know how many people need to have a certain kind of educational program. I need to know how many people have certain mental health problems or physical health problems, etc.

Then you build your correctional system and the programs and the resources around that. You also need to know—in terms of information, you need to know about the training of your staff. If you train staff members to work in a maximum security institution the training is different from what it would be if that person were working in a minimum security institution—and you need to know the distribution of your people. Of the 7,300 inmates that we have, we have 7,300 locked up in our space—I need to know how many of them should be in maximum security institutions, how many of them should be in minimum security institutions, and how many of them should be in the middle—in medium security. And that distribution tells me

which programs are needed and how to run the system; and that information was not available.

What they had here was they had individual information. Like when an inmate would come in they would take some information on that individual but nobody could tell me about all 7,300 of them at one time.

Ok, then in other words, you need a composite picture of everybody within the system for planning purposes. I'll give another example—if the composite picture indicated that I have need for 2,000 people in take a certain kind of educational program—say they need adult basic education—if I had 2,000 people who couldn't read nor write, but I only had a program for 500, then I would know, in planning for the system, I would need to know how to get the 1,500 that are missing. They way the system was set up in the past, I could tell you Joe Blow didn't know how to read or write; I could look in his file and tell you he didn't know how to read or write. I could tell you how many people had applied for adult basic education, but I couldn't tell you how many in the entire system needed adult basic education and that is what your information system begins to do for you.

The other thing that is happening is that every one of the offenders will have what we call a "personalized plan", so we know what the strengths and weaknesses of each one of them will be, but also I wanted to ~~use~~ that in terms of a system-wide ~~resource~~.

Now what we plan to do with that one personalized plan that we have for each one of the 7300 inmates is that we would like to take that personalized plan and put it on computers so that we have instant access to that information using modern technology in that way. For instance, when you are out on the highway, like you drove here today, (I am assuming), if the highway patrolman had stopped you on the highway, before he gets out and comes up to talk to you he will run your license number through the computer and they will give him a read-out on you. If there is anything on your car, any kind of things coming up, he knows that before he approaches your door. You notice he doesn't just stop and then get out—he will pull you over and then you'll see him call in. That's what he is doing.

Now we have that capability for all 7300 offenders; to know their background, and you know—in terms of putting that on the computer so that I can get the information that I really need. That's one of the things we are coming up with as well.

**THE CHART:** On this personalized plan, how are you going about making it

for each one of them? Is it a plan to go through the total years they are put there for, or are they going to get out earlier; is that in the plan?

**BLACK:** Well, before the person was sentenced to us they had to do what they call the pre-sentence investigation. In other words, the judge had to have some information to make his decision on; and our probation and parole officers do what we call the pre-sentence investigation where they go into his previous crimes, they go into his family history, what kind of medical problems, etc., he might have. Anything—in other words, they give the court a picture of this individual, his previous history, how he did in school, what kind of grade he completed, any other previous offenses in the community. So, that is the pre-sentence investigation. Now that pre-sentence investigation—all of the information we have on him; if there was a psychiatric examination that was done, or any history that we have on that offender when he comes to us at our reception center, we collect that

do this.

They are in the reception center when they first come in. Then after two weeks, after we have done our assessment, we have come up with a plan, then we decide where that person should go next; should he stay at the Missouri State Prison or should he go to a medium security institution? You see, there will be 13 institutions in the state; there are 11 now. We decide where he goes from there. They also have half-way houses, and honor ~~centers~~ and other programs, and then there is a plan—the personalized plan—would indicate what this person has to work on. For instance, if you are going to college—to give an example—you have to lay out a plan as to how you are going to get out of college. What is your major? What kind of things do you have to do? It is very similar to that—you have to lay it out, what that person has to work on.

Now the Parole Board—this is different, and there are about six states doing this now—the Parole Board within 160 days of the inmate's coming in, before

can he get along with people inside the facility? Does he have enemies inside? Can you put him in an institution where he might escape? He committed a serious crime outside. You have to think of all those things.

You also have to look at his educational needs. You look at his—what community he came from, his family relationships etc. There are about five primary factors that we look at. Then we have three others we look at as well.

We classify all our institutions; for instance, the Missouri State Prison here is "5". We have institutions classified on levels from one to five. Missouri State Prison is a "5" which is the highest level. In other words, if a person comes in on a institutional risk or public risk and they get a "5" in that category, then they end up in the Missouri State Prison because that is a tough institution, that is where we think this person might escape—the that is where we put him.

**THE CHART:** There are a lot of bills that are pending now in our legislature that deal with maximum flat sentencing is that a problem?

**BLACK:** Yes, it impacts on the discretion of the Parole Board and the numbers have gone up. That's why the impact of that mandatory sentencing laws, plus the criminal code—we started feeling the impact of that around August 1981. Up until August, 1981, we were getting anywhere from 150 to 200 new people a month. Then that code started becoming effective and some of the mandatory laws started coming in, we started getting somewhere around 300 a month and that is the cause in my opinion, of the overcrowding. We had the parole board, where they were releasing more and then we had some—you see, anytime you start releasing more people, the law and order people begin to say "Well, why are you releasing so many people?" So the *Globe Democrat* did a series of articles on the Parole Board in terms of their release procedures and they began to back down on that some they just couldn't release anymore. The big problem is that the community wants to send more people away, they want mandatory laws, but they don't want to give you the resources in order to try to provide the services that are needed. We are 47th in spending, out of all the states Missouri is 47th from the top in terms of the most spending on correctional programs. We spend less than all but three other states. Now that is being changed and I am giving a lot of attention to corrections and when you add up all those beds, I forgot to tell two other things we are doing.

(Continued on page 3B)

*"...Ok, then in other words, you need a composite picture of everybody within the system for planning purposes..."*

pre-sentence investigation—all of the previous information; we also give him tests.

We have about thirteen different tests that are given. He may say he finished the 12th grade in school or the 10th grade, but he may be reading and doing math on the 5th grade level. We test him, not just what he says, we actually go through a testing process.

We give him a physical examination. We go into what are some of his physical problems. If there is an indication that there might be a mental health problem—he might be mentally ill—then we test him in those areas, too.

We want to know what he is interested in, so we spend about—you see, when I came here, they were doing it in about 2 days—now it is taking about 2 weeks to do it. In other words, they weren't really doing it. They were just—what ever beds were available, they were opening up beds for them. In other words, sending that person to those open beds. Now we are doing a more detailed assessment of the individual as he comes into the system, and based on that—it takes about 2 weeks to

150 days has passed, will tell that individual when he is going home. That gives him what we call a "presumptive release date", and that is the key phrase, presumptive release, and it is presumed that if that offender stays out of trouble, does what is laid out in his personalized plan, that he will be going home at that particular time, and that is based on his personalized plan, his previous history, —you know, a person may come in and have an excellent adjustment in the institution, may be well educated and all that, but he killed somebody on the outside, his plan is different from somebody who committed a burglary, so all those factors we take a look at.

There are about eight factors that we look at in assessing a personalized plan for the offender. One of them is clearly the medical problems. If a guy comes in and has a physical problem, a medical problem, we have to think in terms of where we can supply that kind of service for him within our system. OK?

Secondly, if he has a mental health problem that is a serious factor in his institutional and public risks—you know, like

# Black

from page 2B

rections. The police, since they know this person has a mental health problem, but he doesn't have any place to put him, but he wants him off the street, so I put him to corrections. It is estimated about 40 percent of that 7,000 we have locked up, has a mental health need. About 800 of them are so disoriented that they need to be in a mental health hospital as opposed to a prison. So we have 40 beds toward trying to get to that and that we have in terms of mental health, but there was a very low joint effort between the departments.

One of the things I am pushing very hard as a new director is that some of the problems we are dealing with, we need mental health and corrections to work together on the problem instead of having corrections work over here and mental health work over there.

We need to jointly set up programs and there is a facility in Maryland called the Johnson Institute—if either one of you asked at the crime program they had on Night Line, etc., they had two offenders from there. That is an 800 bed facility that's run by mental health in the state of Maryland for individuals that are really insane, for those who have committed crimes, but have mental health problems, and about 800 of them are in that particular facility.

I ideally I would like to see that eventually happen in Missouri where mental health problems are being dealt with by mental health professionals even though they may be offenders who have committed crimes. That's down the road though, because we don't have the staff to do that now and we just have problems.

Now, I am not going to let you go away with a simple solution to the problem, because we are talking about some very complex kind of issues and what we have to do in terms of trying to deal with some of these issues that are here. And if you come away with an understanding of it, I think that in the long run it will help you in this field. The first thing you can do, and I get this from reporters, is try to deal with the sensational kind of thing, you know, when they are away and they don't understand what is going on.

The top priority in this administration, at least in my area, is to set up of reception and diagnostic center and have a 50 bed unit that is going to cost about \$21 million and we are putting it in Fulton, Mo. to properly assess and evaluate the offenders when they come in. The classification that I mentioned to you before. That will be done in a brand new building that we are building in Fulton, Mo. and will cost \$21,000,000. We also are putting a 40 bed unit up at Fulton, Mo. to deal with inmates that have mental health problems. The big problem we have in corrections is that mental health has put more and more people in the community. As I told you before at Farmington last year, ten years ago they had over 2,000 patients in that hospital; today they have only 320.

In a larger way ten years ago mental health in the state of Missouri had about 17,000 patients in their mental health hospitals, today they have under 3,000 statewide. As they put more and more of those people in the community and didn't have space for them to come back in case they had relapses or any kind of problems in the community, more and more of those individuals have started to come to

them feel will work.

So in operating on the concept of ownership and involvement of staff I asked the experts to come in a month later, in December of 1981, and we spent a day with the experts, all of about 60 of my top staff, all the superintendents of the facilities, all the central office people here and we spent a day together raising questions about the classification system and forth. Because, as I told you before, our system is different here, so any idea, even though they studied our system, we have to have input from people that are on the job here.

So in February of 1982, I took all my top staff down to Montauk State Park for three days and that's the state park down in the Southern part of Missouri, and for three days we went through the classification system. And I told them that I was not going to bring in anymore experts in here, that they were the experts and they had to operate it.

We set up all kinds of committees and developed and validated our tests and really looked at what we were coming up with in this area. So in October, we took them back and we finalized the whole thing.

BLACK: Well, I was in charge of classification in the state of Indiana, also in the state of Wisconsin. You can do it two ways; one, you can come in and say that you've got a new classification system and lay it out on paper and describe a very beautiful system. But it's when I did her in September of 81, two months later I had a big study that was done by the National Institute of Corrections. We had professional consultants come in here. This 400 page study said this is what is wrong with the classification system, this is what you need to do I could have gone ahead and said hey, look, let's implement it, lay it out and study, you know, some papers on it—and mandated it, this is what should happen. It would have been beautiful, I could have told you, well, if we had that, it would be operating. And nothing would happen, I would just have a paper program that I'd laid out.

My approach is the things in number one, in order to adapt anything, you need the concept of ownership. You need people within an organization to feel that it's theirs. That they participated in it, they had a part in it and that it's something

Now another thing that we're going to do in Missouri, is that all of our correctional facilities will have a different function. You see, one of the mistakes I think people make in corrections is that they try to have all the facilities do the same things. We're going to specialize.

If you come in and you have a want, you want to be a barber, you will not have barbering at all 13 facilities. You will have to go to one of maybe, one of maybe two or three of the facilities that will have barbering.

If you want to be a welder there will be an institution that you will have to go to to learn to be a welder and so forth.

You want to get into an educational program, you'll have to work your way in those kinds of facilities and we will train the staff to deal with those particular institutions. So it will be a system, and what I'm telling you about and what is working here.

There's no state doing the kind of things that I'm telling you about. We're the most comprehensive state. And one of the things that allows us to do that, is the fact that we are a cabinet level position and I report directly to the governor. And if the governor agrees, then I can do anything I want to in this area and that was the flexibility I need in order to do the things that I thought about.

For four and a half years I was the number two in Wisconsin, and I had a civil service job and I was making \$11,000 more than I'm making now, sounds crazy. But I was the number two.

They had 4,000 offenders up there, we have 7,000 here. Now I am number two, not the top and I was making \$11,000 more than I'm making here. But the fact that they are up a cabinet level position here and allows us an opportunity to do this, was the thing that was attractive to me, to and be able to do so forth.

OK, the master planners will come in and use that information, they'll also go around and look at all of our facilities and they will tell us, well, should we tear this facility down, should we expand this one, what should we do in terms of planning. So that by October of this year, we'll have all of our things ready and have them going in terms of the master plan being complete, we'll begin to placing offenders in their right places.

In quality circles it is something that is being done in Japan, where those people that are closest to a job, if people are working in a factory in Japan and they're

the workers on a daily basis that are doing something. They come together on a weekly basis and they meet and they figure out how to do the job better. And if there are ten of them working a job and they feel that eight people do it, then two are doing something else.

we're using that concept here to look at some operations and we're going to bring it down to the well.

We have a national organization called the American Correctional Association, which is the same as the American Medical Association would be for medicine, and throughout the United States, as well as throughout the world, they allow 60 programs to come to their national conference which is going to be in August in Chicago this year.

We have, Missouri has two programs that we're going to get there. Rarely does one state get two programs on there, but we've got quality circles and we've got the classification system. And other states are recognizing our classification system as the most comprehensive in the nation.

As you as you begin to listen what I'm saying you'll see that it all works together. Rarely do you see correctional systems that have the whole system working together like that.

The community sentence act, this Senate Bill 122 here, is going to create a fourth division of the department and it is going to be called the Community Sentences Programs Division. And that division is going to with anybody that's out there in the community that the options that we were talking about before, if a person is on probation or parole and they are not obeying the rules

and regulations of the up, they don't necessarily have to be sent back to prison. They may be sent to a community program, where he can keep his job, but come there at night. Pay restitution for the victim, in various ways, but continue his work, you know, keep his family together and so forth, but he can't really go back home and be as free as he before

## Black discusses parole and the 'difficult offender'

# 50 year no parole presents a special management problem

### BLACK:

Right across the street at the Missouri State Prison, we have about 92 people who are doing 50 years and no parole. We have about 1,000 who are doing 25 or more and all together we have 2,160 across the street. This is where our major maximum security institution in the state is. Last year, for all of 1982, we did not have one murder, not one murder in the whole year within that institution. We didn't have one suicide, nor did we have an escape. Now those are, in my opinion, the some of the most violent and most difficult offenders anywhere. We have 20 people doing life. Now let me explain years and no parole because I said that Missouri is one of about three states that has this kind of sentence. In the state of Missouri, when somebody gets a life sentence, life does not mean life in the state of Missouri. If you hear someone given a life sentence, that means that after they have spent about twelve years over here on good behavior, they appear before the parole board. The parole board has the authority to let them

go home if they have done well and they have adjusted. So after about 15 most people that are over here are permitted to go home and supervised 5 years after that.

In 1977, a couple of southern states, Louisiana and I think, Georgia, had a death penalty law and it was an automatic death penalty law. If you committed capital murder then you automatically got the death penalty. Someone appealed that and it got to the Supreme Court and they said that is unconstitutional. You cannot automatically give someone the death penalty—you have to have discretion in there. So Missouri felt that if they had a death penalty here, they felt it was to overturn. So Missouri passed the sentence called years and no parole, which means it would be 50 years before an individual would ever get an opportunity to go before the parole board. A lot of people who are getting 50 years and no parole are trying to get a life sentence. They are trying to get it reduced from 50 years and no parole down to a life sentence.

Now this is probably, down the road, going to be something that is going to impact the Missouri correctional system more than any other sentence. I'll tell you why. In 1977 when Missouri passed this law—these people they really wanted to get off the street and they didn't want to see them again, see—if you come in at 20 years old you will be 70 before you ever get an opportunity to go home. It's a slow death, in of that hope. Now, the first year they passed the law, in 1977, they got 5 people in 1978, they got 6; this year, 1982 we got 26 or 27. So far, we have pretty close to 160 people on this sentence—50 years and no parole. It will be 50 years before they will ever have an opportunity to go home. We have 8 women who are in for contract murder, you know, they have their husband, lovers or someone killed. An unusual amount of women are coming into this area.

Now tell you the difference—I have had the opportunity to go to 45 of the 50 states. I have been to some of the

toughest correctional institutions in the country. I have been to Attica, Santa Fe—about 2 months ago. I was at Santa Fe again, where they had the riots and the inmates killed each other. In a riot situation like at Santa Fe, they had 1,200 inmates at the time they had the riots, February, 1980 is when they had the riots. Of the 1,200 inmates, about 900 of them didn't want to have anything to do with it. They gave up. They wanted to get out. They surrendered and so forth. So you only had a population of about 300 or that's really the individuals that are raising hell, burning, looting, creating disturbance within the institution.

Rarely will you see a large number of inmates working in concert because they want to get out and they know if the participate in a riot it's going to let them get out along down the road. If the numbers in Missouri continue to grow the way they are growing in terms of 50 years and no parole we will have 500-600 people who have nothing to lose at all in terms of getting out.

Now most of the inmate population, about 96 percent of them, will be going home in about five to five and a half years. You let me have a group of 400-500 people who sit there and they watch 2 groups of people come and go, 96 percent are going to leave, and they watch 2 groups and still facing 40 years. You give them any kind of opportunity to get out and they will work in concert and they will try to get out of that facility so it becomes a very special management problem down the road in terms of working with the correctional setup.

I just wanted to lay that out. Something for you young people to worry about down the road. That's what's happening in Missouri now. If you want to crusade, that would be a good one to get on to try to change that because it gives no incentive for a person to behave himself while he is in the correctional setting and one of the tools we need is to try to let the person know when he is going home at that point.

# Special management unit works with the 'difficult offender'

### BLACK:

The other thing that is important is that you understand that the difficult offenders are being held in this maximum security unit. The inmate would come and say well, I'm being harassed, I have an enemy, somebody is putting pressure on me for drugs, sex and so forth. All the warden was doing and could do under those circumstances is the potential victim and them. And say well, I can't protect you because there are 2,000 inmates out there going to have to put you into protective custody.

So they put them in housing units 5A and 5B. So we have 360 people that are in protective custody, they couldn't go to the other inmates, they are afraid to go out or they felt they were going to be hurt in some kind of way.

I felt that that was wrong. That what really needed to do was lock up the potential offender. So on July 27, when we completed the physical plant over there, we finished all the remodeling, we

moved about a thousand people. It took us two days and we stayed up all night. We started on Sunday night and we worked until Tuesday morning straight through. And we moved a thousand people in order to get those more difficult offenders in housing units 5A and 5B.

Now, the way we did that, which is probably the most significant thing that happened in corrections in Missouri in the last ten years. First of all, again we have these people in protective custody, other inmates hated them, you noticed what happened in Santa Fe when they had the riots down there, people were killed. That inmates killing other inmates because they felt they were telling on them or they were wearing what they call "snitch jackets".

So we had 360 inmates that other inmates hated so much, until we had to protect them. So what we closed down the institution. We called everybody in and about two o'clock in the morning, beginning Monday morning, Sunday night, we

went over and we took it took us about three hours to take those 360 people out of the housing units 5A and 5B, we put them in the gymnasium. We had to have about 30 correctional officers to watch them so that nobody would bother them. But we had about 25 of them that hated by the other inmates that were there who are in protective custody themselves, so we had to take 25 of them and put them in another spot and have some people watch them.

Then we went, about seven in the morning, we started going to people that were really the tough guys and we'd go up to the cell, we'd have a caseworker and a security person and two correctional officers go up to the cell and tell them, well, Joe, we are going to send you up to the special management unit, to housing units 5A and 5B.

We had a lot of background that they were going to create a disturbance, that they found out that we were going to do this. See they were going to work in con-

cert and try to do as much as they can. We had 45 people in our system that were doing 30 years or longer, they were white racists, in a group called the Arien Brotherhood. They said they were all doing long time and they were going to work in concert and they were going to tear everything up. We had other groups that were going to raise hell up there.

We walked up to the cell and we said you've been selected, we're going to take you to special management unit, with four people outside the cell most inmates went OK, but five of them said even with four people standing outside they weren't going.

We said OK. See we would ask them to turn around and back up to the door and we'd put handcuffs on them and take them on down. So five refused to, so we had an emergency squad, with mace and so forth. When those five refused, we just locked the cell door and called the emergency squad and so about ten other guys would with their jump suits.

and mace and the whole and the guys would look out and they'd see 14 people there. And all five of them luckily said since you put it that way maybe I'll go, as they all five went.

We moved over thousand people inmate was hurt one staff person. And to me that was an amazing thing, you don't get that in the newspapers and the whole bit, but we were able to do that.

Now the inmates that are in protective custody before, that are able but afraid to go out into the population over half of them have now asked to come out into the population. So to me, that's the way to run things and once you get the difficult offender locked away, the ones that are going to prey on others all the time, and they understand that you're going to control that and you're not going to accept it, then you can have a more normal type of environment for the other people and that's one of the things that classification do, one of the things we're trying to do.

## Reality House presents an alternative to penitentiary life

Reality House is a facility located in Columbia, Mo., to provide probationers and offenders being considered for probation an alternative to the penitentiary. It is a rehabilitation program under the direction of Larry Long.

Under the "halfway house" program only men who have yet been to prison are there. Men who have not yet been to jail are either on probation or are being considered for probation. Men who have been paroled from jail are to halfway houses because Long, director of Reality House, explained, "The [residents] not working out here were the parolees. They only had two immediate needs: a job and a place to stay. If they were recommended to return to the penitentiary and they [the penitentiary] refused, they back out on the streets. Our goal is to mainstream the individual back into society."

In 1969 prominent local community leaders wanted an alternative to the penitentiary. These leaders travelled to Minnesota to obtain a from the Public Rehabilitation Training Program. The program into operation in 1970. Federal funds were then used to operate the house. These funds were known as "seed funds." They were to generate other support that federal funds did cover.

Federal monies started to decline. And the Reality House had to look for other of support. Long said of Missouri and Department of Corrections were in favor of the program but not have the money to support it. The Department of Social Services funneled money in to the Department of Probation and they distributed that money. This system worked for a while but the money wasn't geared towards the corrections department.

General revenue funds for correction dealing specifically with halfway houses and alternatives to the penitentiary have been in effect for three years. There were problems the first two years. "This year there has been great improvement, more money and greater support. Some pressure been put on by Dr. Black, [director of the Missouri Department of Corrections] to utilize the existing facilities," Long.

Although corrections department is one of the few that not affected by

the fiscal year 1983 state budget cuts, other funding necessary and are centered around local areas: the city of Columbia, Boone County, Cole County, Callaway County and private donations.

"Reality House is run on a self-governing basis. Rules developed by the residents. They have a voice in treatments, both individually and group," explained Long. All rules are made by the residents rules can be changed by a group vote.

"Our goal is mainstream individual back into society," said Long. "To go through our program everyone through five stages."

Upon entering Reality House everyone receives a handout showing what is expected them. There are five stages that must be experienced by a resident. The first stage is called evaluation status. A new resident through an orientation program and is become involved with other house members and staff. During this time other members help the resident adjust to the program. The evaluation stage is a formal assessment of the adjustment completed after 30 days. Some residents need wait days before requesting a status change.

Status change is done when requirements met and other members satisfied with the adjustment made. One is then on the introductory level. During this stage most of the new resident's time is spent in the house. There are designated times that an introductory level resident may leave the house; any other time desired must be gotten through special permission by the counselor. A great of emphasis is placed on the promotion of involvement with other residents.

In the introductory level they to learn to support themselves. This requires to get a job. The program requires that the job is at least hours per week. This either full time educational training a combination of employment and educational training.

At least two weeks of employment on the introductory level be completed before a request for another status change the provisional status be made. For change to take place other residents vote on the member's involvement, seriousness, honesty and

whether or not he is working his problems. Part of the program is making a list of their problems and ways they can be improved.

Once into the provisional status, a member has the right to vote in group meetings. This status level also it possible for a resident to receive day passes outside the Columbia.

The next step is called group status. A resident must have maintained three weeks of full-time employment and owe money to the house. At this point he is expected to give up some free time to organize activities with other residents and confront those members behaving irresponsibly.

Transitional status means that they feel ready leave the house. A plan is presented to a counselor and if is approved a staffing is arranged. Staffing allows for different viewpoints and feedback from members of the group. When transitional status is obtained more restrictions are lifted with the expectation that outside activities will become a part of their day.

Discharge planning is placed on those leaving the house. Its major goal is for the individual to adjust well in the community.

Reality House a capacity of people. Each room is shared by two. "Sometimes we try pair a familiar person with a new or pair a person with one who can help another. There are some personality difficulties but sometimes they are beneficial," said Long.

Long went to explain, "The ages run from 17-26, and the average is 19%. We get young people, first offenders, property offenders and some assaulters and drug offenders."

The average resident through the stages in a month period. "It varies either way," Long, "It's an individually based program in that respect."

Within this program there are four live-in counselors. There are also two full-time master degree level counselors.

One counselor, Bruce McCrimmons a type of therapy he refers as bibliotherapy. "It uses books. I have them read a chapter and I ask them what they out of it. I see how well they use and understand the material. Each in-

dividual is different, the therapies also different. Family dynamics play a part in the possible therapy."

McCrimmons has been at the house

December. "I wouldn't have thought could get much attitudinal change as we have here. I like it here because we do have control. We can put in. If there is a fight between two residents, it's not the one who starts the fight who leaves; it's both. There's an explicit norm that's followed or they're not here. We try and let them find their direction but we are a support system. The biggest change agent is to talk to the resident so that they know what they need to do. The pressure and all the working together change a person if they want to. It's a total effort of the staff and the residents in changing," said McCrimmons.

The counselors' job is to help readjust the lives of the residents.

Administrative Assistant Julia Ladd is

charge of the financial end of the agency.

Reality House has a budget of approximately \$117,000 per year.

"The largest

money allotment is from the Division of

Corrections and Human Resources. They

give us about 60 per cent of our budget," said Ladd.

Ladd explained how other are ob-

tained: "The guys that are not yet probation are sent here for a trial period, usually around 30 days. This to determine if they be rehabilitated. Those clients that stay are matched up with the county they are from and their county pays for some of the program. The money goes to the total cost of running the house."

Since all residents are required to get a job 25 per cent of their gross income is

paid to the House. The guys are not allowed to pay than \$484 a month. They don't pay more than \$100 a month. They don't owe anything until they get a job.

The residents pay for their food and any personal they want need."

Regarding the budget outlook, "It is

positive with the state. 1983 secured

funding through June 30," Ladd said.

"We've become more efficient than

years ago," said Long. "Money is spent much wisely. Cost has been decreasing.

Not utilizing the facility to the

maximum potential and having a staff the

cost way up, but now pretty

well balanced. We are operating at capacity."

Being of only two women in the house, Ladd describes the feeling. "I'm uneasy sometimes because I'm by myself. But clients are probation easier to deal with because it has already been established that they can be rehabilitated." That is Reality House's main goal—rehabilitation.

As program director, Julie Murray is in charge of the treatment program, talking to judges as to why the resident goes to trouble, recommendations on what should be done and she instigates group therapy.

Talking to probation officers is one of Murray's job. They discuss the reason for referral to Reality House. There are two people involved in the referral; they are the referral source and the resident.

Murray is also in charge of supervising the other counselors, such as McCrimmons. Three years ago Murray became an interim counselor. A year ago she was given the job of program director.

"Therapy is the main ingredient," said Murray. "Some residents have resentment attitudes and it takes awhile to overcome them."

Talking to the resident's family is another important part of Murray's job. She asks them their opinion on what the family thinks should be done and why they think that he got into trouble. Murray feels the family needs help in understanding and coping with the problem of the male in trouble, she will offer suggestions and recommendations.

If the resident requests family counseling or a staff member sees that such counseling could be beneficial to the resident, Murray then initiates it.

As their brochure puts it, Reality House provides services that deal with "psychological testing and evaluation, group and individual therapy, employment counseling and job seeking skills, vocational and career counseling, social and recreation activities, alcohol and drug abuse counseling, intensive behavioral supervision, 24 hour monitoring by staff, extensive drug procedures, and outpatient counseling services for residents completing the program."

## Miller makes the best of a bad situation and enters house

In Reality House there are 12 residents, including 21 year-old Jeff Miller from Columbia, Mo.

Miller entered Reality House Nov. 17, 1982, the charge of breaking probation. He had gotten into a few problems while on probation, causing him to ignore his probation responsibilities.

He said, "I knew he [the probation officer] would have to arrest me I avoided him for three months."

Being on probation because of a stealing offense he explained his reasons behind the action, "I did it to be accepted by the crowd. After a few of doing it and not getting caught, it was easy way to get things. There's a big difference between working for something and getting it."

Currently he is working two jobs, being Shorty's Fried Chicken a cook during evening hours the other being an apartment management maintenance job for the day hours. Both jobs are pleasing to Miller and take up much of his time. A job a requirement in the rehabilitation program Reality House.

Miller's first thoughts upon entering Reality House were negative. "It wasn't for me. I first I tried bull-shitting. I'm Mr. Cool. I have nothing wrong. You might as well let me go home. I happy and content there."

As time went by Miller's opinion changed. "I had a with my step-dad. He helped. More or less, you're in a bad situation. You might as well make the best of a bad situation. When you're here, the only you're dealing with yourself. That was hard for I a wall built and it had to be dropped. Little by little I dropped it."

After dropping the wall, he learned to understand the rules and procedures of Reality House. These rules are structured so that residents will learn to better themselves and adjust to society rules. One of the rules is developing a caring attitude and involving yourself in the program. This can be done by sharing thoughts, feelings, and personal

time with other residents

One method to promote involvement is for the long-term resident to be responsible for helping settle into the program. Having been at Reality House for four months, Miller has frequently helped the arrivals. "I try to give advice to make it easier for them. I tell them what needs to be done."

Involvement is also a major part in the bi-weekly group meetings, where residents discuss any personal problems, house government rules, any matter may wish to discuss. Occasionally they may wish to discuss and/or vote the rules they must follow.

Miller has participated in this process in the past. "Rules have changed since I came in. There's a for all rules, or there wouldn't be none. When I change a rule, I look the old rule and what its purpose was." A change may be made when there is a majority of the voting members in favor of it.

One of the rules discussed was the curfew hours. Different curfews are established for the residents depending on their level in rehabilitation program. Miller learned to adjust the curfew rule. "The curfew rule is fair now, but when I I didn't think so. A late curfew is something you need to earn, in order to respect it."

Another rule of the House is the required attendance the weekly General Education Degree (GED) classes. It is not required that the GED be obtained, but with structured class many have received it before leaving the House. Miller commented on his progress in the class: "It won't before I get out of here, but I'm just about there."

With the rules the rehabilitation program has, residents are disciplined on their behavior and can be mainstreamed back into the community successfully. Miller explained his feelings on the progress he has made in this program: "I feel like I'm ready to leave now. But I know there are a few things I have to work on—personal things."



Jeff Miller, a resident of Reality House, sits quietly before answering a question about his future plans. Miller "wants to continue working at his two jobs and return home to his daughter Heather and his girlfriend. At first Miller thought the program wasn't for him, but later found himself adjusting to the situation. While his release date nears Miller feels he is almost ready, however, he says there are a few personal problems which must be worked out before his release."

Reality House is the front end of the corrections system, it is here offenders get another chance. According to Larry Long, director of the halfway house, "Reality House is run on a self-governing basis. Rules are made-up by the residents."

# Riot sparked Turner's interest in corrections

During the 1954 riot at the Missouri State Penitentiary, Bill Turner, now Superintendent of the Renz Correctional Center, stood on a hill and looked over the wall and was fascinated by the events. Since then Turner has become actively involved in the corrections system.

In December 1958, Turner started his career as a corrections officer, which is level one. By 1962 he made lieutenant, which is the third level for a corrections officer. In 1974 he became a Corrections Supervisor I, in that same year he made Corrections Supervisor II. Then in 1975 he achieved the position of Superintendent I and that following year he was promoted to a Superintendent II.

At the time of the MSP riot, Turner became "interested in what could be done to help correct some of the situations that had caused that riot, or was inquisitive." He added, "I guess, being young, I wanted to change the world. So as a result of that I became interested in corrections."

Like all other prisons around the nation, Renz is also having problems related to overcrowding.

"Overcrowding, lack of privacy, which would have to do with overcrowding, the threat of flood,—particularly...occasionally, those would be our biggest problems," said Turner.

One difference in the make up of Renz and MSP, is the fact that Renz does not have the type of enclosure that MSP does. Renz is equipped with a barbed wire fence. There is a potential there for security problems.

"It could create problems in as far as our maximum security type a person because we do not have that assurance that this fence would keep those individuals that have 50 to life in, or life or those people that would be considered a real threat physically to the community. Now sometimes our life lifers are not considered a real threat to the general community because they were in here on a one time crime only, however through the judicial process they got a 50 to life sentence, so I guess to correct what I just said, its those people that would create a direct threat to the community—that would be the for a wall."

When the Boonville facility is scheduled to open (July 1) it will help to decrease the male population at Renz.

"Our dorms are designed for 47-50 respectively, and we have 155 in the two dorms now. I think by opening up another prison it will reduce people," said Turner.

Fights are not a big problem at Renz, because Turner said, "we try to keep them out of their dormitories till late at

night so that when they come in they just go back to their cubicles for sleep purposes."

Even though the new classification system is not at Renz "it is going to give us an objective type of classification, where as in the past we've had subjective types of classification. For instance, if a person comes into our system with a long long sentence, they would automatically be classified strictly to their sentence, but now there are a lot of variables we will look into, in fact we will use an estimate on each individual rather than subjective type of classification, so as a result of this we'll have consistency and objective type of classification.

"It will benefit some of our people here, but as far as moving these folks from one unit to another, it won't, because in so far as our men are concerned, they're already at minimum security. As far as our women are concerned, they're in a minimum setting already. However, some of them may have maximum sentences. So as far as the dissonance of the setting, it will have no affect on them."

Renz is unique in the fact that it is a co-correctional institution. Being such, it requires more personnel, because of the women. "We need more medical intervention here that we don't have. We have to rely on the main institution (MSP)

hospital and we have to send a number of people to the medical center in Columbia because of medical needs of our female clientele. The fact that programming here is different than we would find in so many of our male institutions is because we are strictly geared to both male and females here, rather than particular sex. Plus the fact that we have tried to make our institution here try and reflect a small community because we do have a mixed clientele, and as a result of that we have less operational problems. We are suffering from growing pains of overcrowding."

In accordance with a one to five rating system Renz is placed in the spectrum anywhere from two to five. It ranges from a maximum to minimum security institution.

"The purpose of any of our institutions is to provide a setting where an inmate will learn new behaviors and consequently affect them unto their release, where they become productive individuals. Primarily any of our institutions are designed or set up to protect society. But once those people get into our facilities, it is to provide them with tools and programs where they can become productive individuals upon their release."

Renz has a variety of educational facilities that serve the residents. "We have elementary, secondary and college.

We have vocational training programs such as data entry, we have cosmetology, we have printing, work release setting which we do as vocational training, we have the maintenance where people can get certified in welding and that type of thing and business course as vocational training," Turner said.

He went on to say, "There is quite an involvement. We're dealing with individuals that left high school at high school age and did not pursue this, for one reason or another. However, when they come to this institution someone else is tutoring them, as they involve themselves. Not a great percentage are involving themselves on their own."

The 50 year with no parole sentence leaves little room for administrative control. "It's something I have to accept as an administrator because this is the law of our state. From the stand point of administering it in an institution it gives that individual no hope whatsoever, which creates a problem then for me to handle these individuals without some type of alternative of saying, well, if you behave yourself you're going to be looked at more positively in ten or 15 years. But 50 years without consideration, I'm going to have a management problem because the person really has nothing to lose."

## Renz Correctional Center...



...It can give false impressions

Renz Correctional Center located outside of Jefferson City, Mo., is a co-correctional facility that attempts to provide a setting of learning. It's both a maximum and medium security institution, with a rating anywhere from two to five. Omitted from the new classification system, Renz still will experience some of the benefits of the system.

## Facility gives false impressions to visitors

Everything about the Renz Correctional Center suggests that, somehow, this is not a prison. There are no separate cells, no guards at the gates and no towering stone walls. Despite appearances though, many of the people housed here will not see the outside for many years, time for the larger part of their life.

The Renz Institution is a co-correctional institution located two miles northwest of Jefferson City in Callaway County. It now contains 162 female offenders and 110 male residents.

The prison first became co-correctional in 1976, when 30 women were transferred to it from the State Correctional Center for Women at Tipton. It provides various levels of security, from minimum to maximum. The men are kept at the prison to provide support services to the facility, and are housed separately from the women.

Linda Austeel, corrections officer and social coordinator, explained that the facility tries to give the inmates a new perspective on life, and to teach them responsibility.

"Everyone has a job, and everyone works for an average of six to six and one-half hours a day. Everyone is ready to go by eight o'clock and their areas are clean and their beds are made. Some of these people have never held a job and had to get up and go to it. We try to teach job responsibility."

Instead of separate cells, the residents are housed in enclosed rooms, with each person having his own cubicle with a bed

and a dresser or locker. However, due to overcrowding, there has been some doubling up in some of the cubicles.

The women have different levels of housing, depending on their length of stay and their conduct. Dorm I is the reception area and is also the closed custody area. Inmates are sent here for adjustment, until their problems can be worked out. It has a negative connotation, however, and many of the residents try not to be sent there, said Austeel.

Each resident is allowed to decorate her area to a certain extent, and allowed to add some personal touches. The men have similar quarters, but there are no areas for punishment, for if male prisoners break the rules, they are transferred from Renz.

Because it is a small institution, there is no full time doctor to deal with medical problems. There is a room for minor emergencies however, and a doctor comes in to the prison twice a week. Austeel explained, however, that women seem to have more problems than men.

"Incarcerated females have more problems than male inmates. They complain more of headaches and cramps, and always want aspirin. Sometimes women will fake illnesses to get out of work. When the male inmates complain, they usually have a legitimate problem."

In addition to the usual aches and pains, many of the women that enter Renz are pregnant or discover shortly after they are sentenced that they are.

"You would be surprised how fast that

a woman who is found to be pregnant is transferred here. Here they get better care than usual, and the atmosphere is better," Austeel explained.

"Women seem to have more trouble because many of them are mothers," Austeel continued. "They are often worried about motherly things more than the men are."

In order to deal with these problems, the children are allowed to visit with their mothers in an area outside that is set up to not look like a penitentiary. There is also an indoor area that they can meet that even has a Pac-Man and a Donkey Kong machines. "Often you can see the parents of the kids playing these games with them," said Austeel.

Many of the women try to tell their children that they are not in prison. Often, Austeel is confronted with this problem.

"The mothers will sometimes try to tell them that this is college or something and they are staying here and studying for five or six years. Despite the fact that children are young, they aren't dumb. They usually see through that lie. One child confronted his mother with that lie while I was standing next to her one day. She turned to me and told me to tell her child that this was a college and I was a professor here. I wouldn't do it."

In addition to letting the children visit with their mothers, Austeel has looked into taking a house that is located near the facility and letting the female residents

and their children stay at it for a week. "This would let the women spend more time with their children, and also give them some practice in mothering when they get to the outside."

One of the main points of the institution is to teach the inmates how to get along on the outside. There are classes that are offered to teach cosmetology, construction, drafting, printing and data processing. There is also a program set up so that the women can get their GED.

In order to avoid some of the obvious problems that housing male and females together would cause, they are separated at all times. The only time they are in the same place is when they eat, and even then, they are fed in separate areas.

Other facilities have tried a more lax system and have had problems," Austeel said. "We avoid the problem entirely. We even separate movie nights. If there is any physical contact whatsoever, the offender is transferred to Administrative and Punitive Segregation. If the offender is male, he is transferred out of Renz."

A resident can be sent to administrative segregation for any infraction of the rules. While there they are under constant watch, and are not allowed to participate with other prisoners in any activities. They can remain there for up to 90 days.

The two biggest problems of Renz are those common to all prisons at this time— overcrowding and understaffing. The facility now has over twice the

population that it should. There are also not enough funds to hire any more staff. Much of the work is done by volunteers.

"We now have 168 volunteer workers," said Austeel. "Some of these are from the colleges and others from the communities. All of the teachers and professors are volunteers and so is the priest and minister. Our Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous and Planned Parenthood are all staffed by volunteers. We also have a YMCA group that comes in from Columbia."

Though the prison was originally set up for no more than medium security, because of the overcrowding situation, it is being raised to maximum security.

"We have many people serving life sentences here now. We also have some here serving the 50 years and no parole sentence. Before, the men here were mostly the lesser offenders. Now we have some of them that are serving life sentences."

The new classification system has been a help, but it also has its problems. Austeel said, "The new system means that more are going to be sent here for longer periods of time. We are having to increase the amount of security. But the residents are looking at the system, and not wanting to be classified as a five, (the worst rating) and are trying to improve themselves."

"I feel the new system will give consistency, and anything that will give consistency will help us and help the inmates."

# Classification system helps with security

Don Wyrick, warden of the Missouri State Prison, feels the new classification system being implemented throughout the Department of Corrections and Human Resources by Director Lee Roy Black is the best thing that has happened in corrections since he became a corrections officer on March 31, 1959.

"As a matter of fact, Dr. Black and I discussed that right after he came here," said Wyrick. "And I told him that, in my opinion, the best security you can have is a good classification system because you get the right people in the right place."

"Then you really know how to administer your institution," Wyrick went on to tell of the complications of a poor classification system where prisoners are under and over classified. Underclassification leads to escapes he suggested.

Although the new classification system was begun in early February, Wyrick said, "It's not in full operation yet..." explaining that the initial paper work (forms) was being filled out by case workers and counselors. "...but it will actually go into effect at this institution on April 1," he stated.

Major differences between the old and new classification systems involve form. Wyrick said the new system had some real form to it. "It's got different charts and grading systems that give anyone that looks at this man a picture of what he really is," added the warden.

Establishing a new classification system is a plus in Wyrick's opinion, but it doesn't solve all of the problems at MSP.

Wyrick mentioned, "There are problems on two sides, inmate problems and employee problems."

On the employee side of the problem low salary stands as the biggest hurdle for the institution. The warden told of other contributing factors with the employee problem: those being rotating shift work, and the work environment.

"It takes a special kind of person to work in an institution," Wyrick remarked. "Consequently the turnover is very high..."

Only the legislature can solve this employee problem says the warden. He feels that if salaries within the institution were raised to equal that of state highway patrolmen many more people and "a better quality employee" would emerge.

"This, I think, would reduce the turnover a lot and in addition would make for a more efficient operation" Wyrick said.

Another of the improvements at the Missouri State Prison has been the creation of an administrative segregation section known as SMU (Special Management Unit.) This idea goes back to when Fred P. Wilkinson was director. Wilkinson was at one time deputy director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and he was the first to take the idea to the governor.

The principle lies in changing a protective custody unit, where inmates that fear other inmates are kept, into a special management unit, where the inmates that threaten other inmates are kept.

Originally Wilkinson's idea was going to be executed by building a special institution in Steele, Mo., but "somewhere down the line that got shot down and they never did build it," explained Wyrick.

He added that since then there has been quite a few hassles around the state because communities would not allow a prison to be built in their area.

Since MSP had a wall around it, the department decided the next best thing would be to create an institution within an institution by fencing off a new 104 cell building, and an old 304 cell building.

Some problems were experienced during the change over from protective custody to administrative segregation. The change over involved the moving of so many inmates that some were transferred into the special management unit simply because of the length of their sentence.

As a result of the move protective custody cases have gone down by 50 per cent. And Wyrick says the goal of the institution is to get that down to a decrease of at least 75 percent.

Considering the fact that MSP experienced no escapes, suicides, or murders last year the administrative segregation is working the warden said.

"The strong prey on the weak—extort their money from them, make them homosexuals, make them pay protection money, take their property away from them, stab them, beat them—things like this.

"We've identified all these people now—we've got them all together. So the other kids feel safe to come out and go to school, go to work, live at least half way like human beings—for the first time in many many months for some of them."

Wyrick speaks freely about his disenchantment with the 50 years and no parole sentence that is being given to more offenders each year.

"Many times I've told the press and everyone else—I don't like that law at all. It's not reasonable in my opinion," he said.

Wyrick explained that there are currently 94 people serving out that sentence in MSP and very soon anywhere from four to six hundred people could be there serving 50 years with no parole.

He described that situation as a "prison full of monsters... that have no hope."

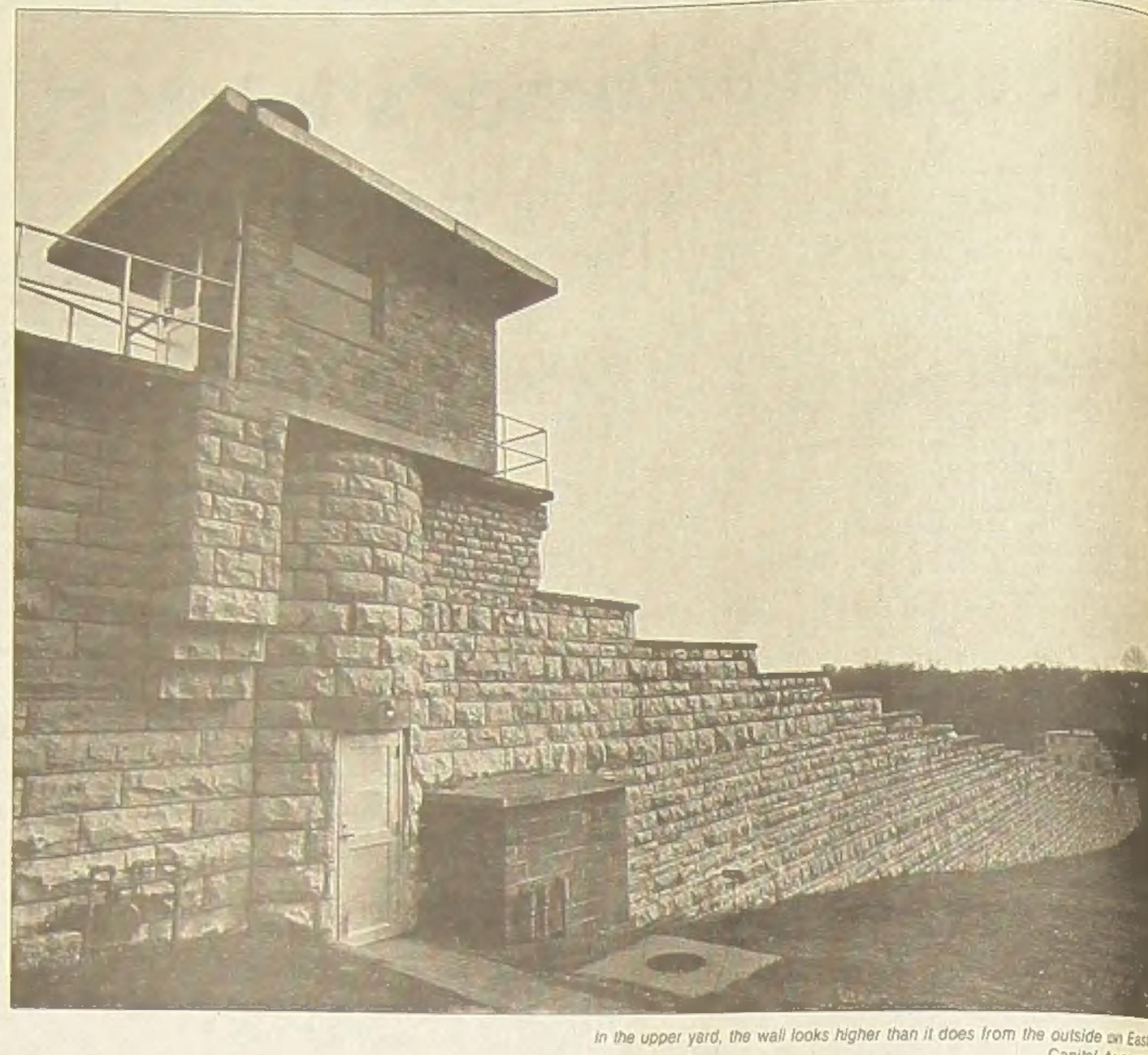
"There has to be a better answer than that," concluded Wyrick adding that some groups were already working for alternatives.

One thing peculiar about MSP is that it does not feel the burden of overcrowding that other correctional institutions feel.

Due to a court order handed down in 1978, when the Civil Liberties Union took the prison to court, the prison maintains a constant capacity of inmates.

"We won all the points in it except on certain cell houses the judge wanted to be single man cells instead of double cells, and so we have to live with that court order, consequently our population stays even here."

Each narrow cell in which we dwell  
Is a foul and dark latrine,  
And the fetid breath of living Death  
Chokes up each grated screen,  
And all, but Lust, is turned to dust  
In Humanity's machine.  
—Oscar Wilde



In the upper yard, the wall looks higher than it does from the outside on East Capital Avenue.

## Smiles are rare in penitentiary

The sky was a striking blue, but

within the walls of Missouri's state penitentiary at Jefferson City, sun

shine seemed absent. A shadowy

feeling prevailed in the 47-acre

complex under the silent observa-

tion of armed guards in 15 guard

towers.

The prison is home to 2,150 of

the state's top offenders who are

serving terms from two years to

four life sentences. Thirty-eight

prisoners have gone to their death

in the gas chamber.

Visitors behind the walls are

checked thoroughly, both manually

and with metal detector, before

receiving the authorization stamp

on their hand. After stepping

through two sliding glass doors,

the visiting room is visible. Behind

the glass front, prisoners visit with

their families on vinyl couches

amid snack machines. Several men

sit with arms around their wives

and one man bounces his small

daughter on his knee.

A set of barred doors lead to long

corridors and to cell block 2A,

where prisoners are free to roam

about the prison. Cells stretch the

length of the long room and are

stacked up to three high to the ceil-

ing.

On the upper levels, television

antennas protrude from the metal

grating, boots line the grating and

clothes are draped on handrails.

Voices cannot be heard, but from

one of the cells a typewriter clatters.

Each cell is painted a different

color: red, pink, blue and other colors,

based on the availability of

paint. The prisoners have rigged

curtains along the bars from

blankets and plastic, more to pro-

ect from the cold that seeps

through the cracks in the room-

sized windows than to protect from

intruding eyes. A tiny toilet and

sink jut from the wall, side by side,

and a cot stretches along one side.

The men have managed to make

the narrow 6 ft. x 12 ft. space more

bearable with carpet and pictures.

One even boasts an upholstered

toilet. "They've got to make it like

home," says one correction worker.

The end cell contains a shower.

The shower itself hides behind a

dingy curtain among flaking of

paint and dirt. In a corner, a sagging

barber chair sits alone.

In the upper yard, the wall looks

higher than it does from the out-

side on east Capitol Avenue.

Fading picnic tables, handball

courts and weight lifting sets

under a roof fill the yard. In several

sections of the wall, pictures are

flaking off. Prisoners painted them

years ago. One depicts boxer Son-

ny Liston, a former inmate.

The gymnasium is filled with

prisoners playing basketball. There

is no laughter, but an occasional

disagreement arises. "That's

basketball, man! That's basket-

ball," one prisoner yells at another.

The voice almost sounds playful.

"We have every sport on the in-

side that we have on the outside,"

said Ollie, the gym supervisor. He

went on to say that organized

sports had received more participa-

tion in the past. "This new genera-

tion don't give a damn."

On the nights when basketball

games aren't held, the prison brin-

gs in movies for the prisoners to

watch. Recent movies have been,

among others, *Endless Love*, *An*

*American Werewolf in London*, *Divine Madness* and *Richard Pryor Live on the Sunset Strip*.

The recreation hall is divided in-

to three sections: a TV room, a box-

ing room and a music hall. The TV

room has televisions in opposite

corners. The sports television is

silent, but the other has a game

show on and the first wooden

bench is laden with prisoners.

The prisoners, some with stocking

caps tilting on their heads, don't

hide their curiosity as visitors

enter the ammonia-scented room.

Inmates in shorts and sweat

suits spar all around the boxing

room which is filled with pictures

of professional boxers pasted into

collages. Exercise equipment sur-

rounds the room; a boxing ring is

near the center. Loud music sets a

fast rhythm and, perhaps, makes it

easier for them to comment loudly

to the intruders.

A stage dominates one side of

the music hall. Speakers and in-

struments stand there. The in-

mates perform rock and roll, coun-

try and western, jazz and bluegrass

music here among collages of

famous musicians.

The lower yard holds three

baseball fields, more handball

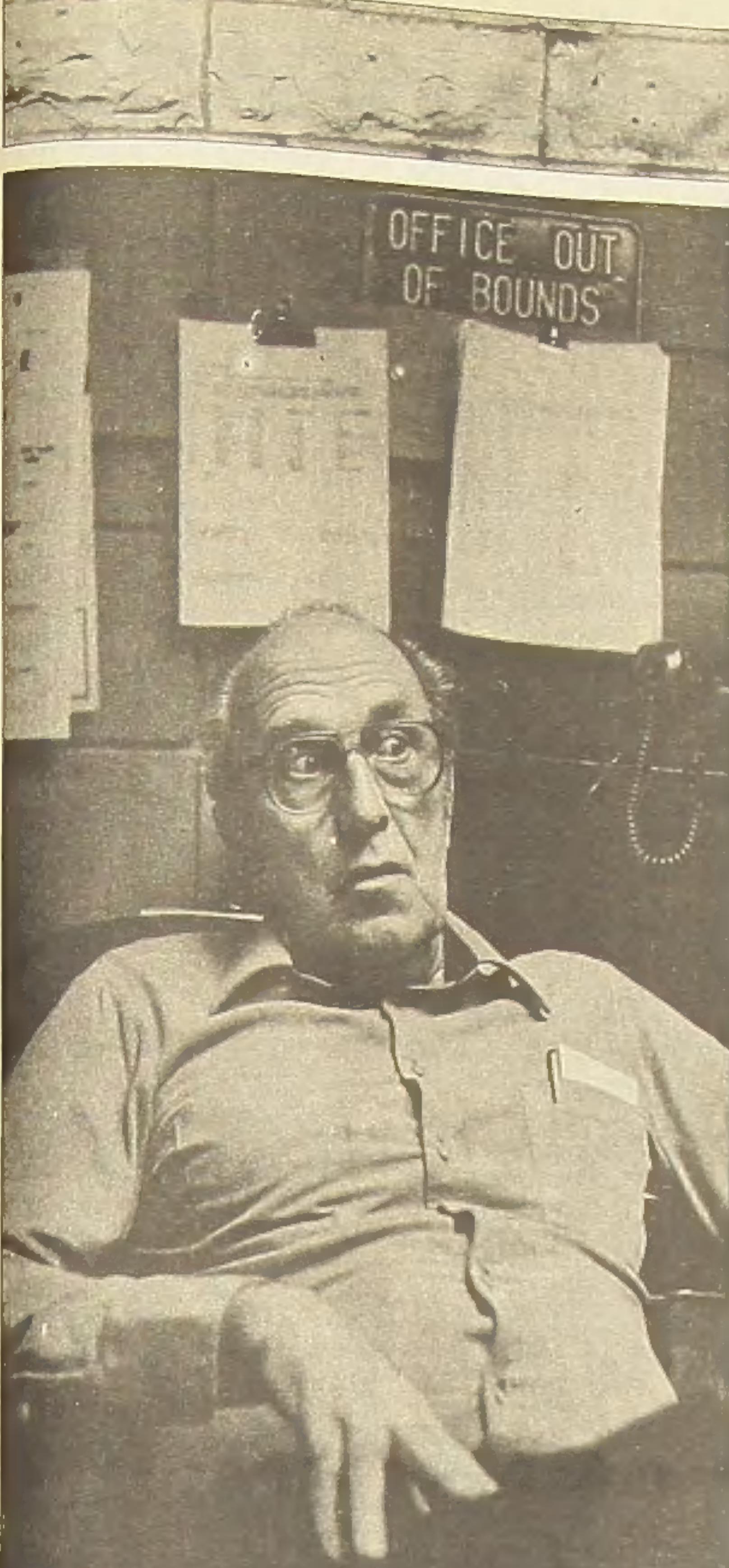
courts, a canteen and a skating

rink. It is easy to see why Missouri

is ranked fourth in the United

States for its prison recreational

facilities. One corrections officer



OFFICE OUT OF BOUNDS

## Education prevents repeats

Knowledge and the ability to use that knowledge is the best way to keep people out of prison and to keep them from coming back, says Cloval W. Vestal, Education Supervisor at the Missouri State Penitentiary.

"Education changes attitudes," said Vestal. "Computer programmers don't come back, associate degree grads don't come back and job skill trainees don't come back. The key is to give the inmate something he can get a good job with in the outside."

Vestal has been working with the education system at MSP for 16 years. Although he feels it is a better institution than it was before, he has noted a perplexing trend in the type of presidents coming in.

"There are many more programs for the inmate to do than before. It allows him to do something constructive with his time, instead of staring at the walls. But there are two things about the inmates that are disturbing; they are younger, and there are more of them. The number of people that are coming in that are illiterate is also very high."

Vestal feels that the importance of the MSP facility should be to attempt to change attitudes and teach skills. "We have to take that inmate and interest him in helping himself."

The school teaches elementary education skills, teaches inmates toward acquiring their G.E.D., and also teaches small engine repair, radio and television repair, dental lab technicians' training, computer programming and art classes. Platt College and Lincoln University also come in offering various programs in business and courses towards an associates degree.

The school has enlarged since he first arrived. Vestal said, "Back when I came here there was no G.E.D. program, no college programs and no vocational programs."

The elementary education program is broken down into two parts of the day. Grades one through five meet in the morning and grades six through eight meet in the afternoon. When an inmate is not in class, he is expected to be in his cell studying.

Although going to school is voluntary,

if an inmate chooses to go to the school, it becomes his job. Cutting classes, skipping or being tardy is not tolerated. There is a guard on duty to make sure no one does skip. "If you are not present for a class," said Vestal, "you had better have a pretty good reason for not being there."

"You would be surprised at the amount of adults here who have never held a job," Vestal continued. "They don't know that you are supposed to get up and be at work by 7:30 a.m. They don't have that responsibility because they have never had a job."

Because it is the prisoner's job to come to school and be there on time he also gets paid for it. However many of the inmates will forgo an education for money now, because the prison industry pays more.

"I get some people in here who are under age 21, who should be in school by all means. But they want to go to industry because they can make more money."

"A student will get \$7.50 per week. In industry, they can make up to \$50-60. If you take \$7.50 per week, that doesn't even buy his cigarettes. If the inmate does not receive money from home, he will go into industry to get the money he needs."

The prison gets teachers just as any other learning institution does, except for one difference. Vestal said, "I always ask them if they are afraid to be here or to work around prisoners."

"When an inmate first comes in here, he is mad at the whole world. He will express that anger at anybody including a teacher. I always tell them not to blow their top. I've been called names, some not very nice ones, more times than I can remember. They want you to blow your top. It hurts them the most when you just smile and turn away, because they know you are going to write a violation on them."

A violation is a formal complaint against a prisoner. A lieutenant will then interview the prisoner and decide whether or not to take him to segregation. He will then appear before a board, at which his fate is decided. The inmate is allowed three witnesses.

Vestal was quick to point out that even though elementary education classes were offered, the students are not dumb.

"They are actually fast, at least some of them are," he said. "They just didn't make it in the regular school system. Some of them come to me and tell me that they have completed the tenth or eleventh grade, but they still can't read. I believe them. They just didn't learn anything while they were in school. They were given grades and went on."

Sometimes, though some of those prisoners break away from their past and learn to make it in the outside. Vestal related one such success story.

"I had one just the other day. When he first came in, he would just stand in a corner and keep to himself. I started talking to him and found out at that his name was Brown, so I started calling him Charlie Brown, after the cartoon character."

"He finished his elementary education and went in to get his G.E.D., and he left here with about 32 semester hours. This was about a year ago. Just the other day I was told there was someone at the gate to see me. It was Charlie Brown. He said he was still in school and was working on the campus of Washington University."

Vestal supports both the new classification system and the administrative segregation. He feels that administrative segregation has released some of the tension and made life a little more bearable.

As for the classification system Vestal said he feels it is a workable system and will allow the prisoners to move into a minimum security environment faster. "We will change our programs around as necessary to suit the new system," Vestal said.

"One problem with this place is when a person is in here, you can't tell what goes on in his mind. I had a clerk and I would have trusted him for anything. They let him out and moved him into a halfway house last summer and he escaped from it. He later held up a Brink's truck with a friend. His friend was killed and he was killed a week later. You just can't tell what's going on in a man's mind."

"A man has got to have a plan and a goal," Vestal concluded, "that is what we try to give him with our education program."

## Prince: 'More people here need education than any other congregation of people'

Prince is a clerk to Cloval Vestal, Missouri State Prison Education Supervisor. "My job consists of keeping attendance, keeping people in class and making sure they're there on time."

In the past, Prince would tutor and teach inmates in another institution. He feels there is a definite need for an education system in prisons.

"More people here need education than any other congregation of people. I'm here; I have a chance; maybe I can help. I know the school is giving a lot of help. I've seen three get their B.A.'s."

"But this system is better than some because the population is small. Teachers can devote more time to students. The teachers here really take an interest in the individual student," said Prince.

In Prince's opinion he attended one of the worst school systems in the state of Missouri. He felt that people graduated from high school without basic math skills. He commented that "some individuals actually had problems adding

two and two." He also discussed the severe lack of grammar skills.

Regarding the new administrative segregation plan, Prince noted that the prison was "definitely safer than a year ago. There's not as much violence. There are many places for improvements, but you need to live here to understand them."

"The guards need to be trained to deal with mass numbers of people. Maybe standardized training and education. It's a standard that needs to be raised. With proper training the guards could handle prisoners better."

Prince did find some improvements in the prison system. "This is one of the few institutions that you can get continuous recreation. Recreation keeps down static. Gives them (prisoners) time to think and work out frustrations."

"The meals are balanced. They aren't prepared for everyone's liking, though. Hospital care has improved tremendously."

"Jobs have improved. You can almost work where you want to," Prince said. "The housing is decent, above average for the nation. The institution itself is fairly decent."



## Krug: 'Arizona is a far better institution educationally'

Prior to coming to Missouri, he was serving time in an Arizona State Penitentiary. Upon his arrival at Missouri, he took over the responsibilities of clerk in Vestal's office. He handles the administrative end of the Lincoln College section of the school.

In comparison to the educational system of Arizona, Krug said, "Arizona is a far better institution educationally. There are more teachers, bigger schools, more money and a greater variety of training."

"The teaching is more in depth and extensive in Arizona. Their teachers are college oriented and demand more from the students. Authorities in Arizona feel education is an important part of rehabilitation; Vestal is limited; he needs another teacher."

Not only did Krug find the educational system at MSP not comparable to

Arizona, but other areas of the institution were lacking.

"The food preparation is poor. The quality is good but the preparation is bad. Inmates do the cooking," Krug said. "Nothing here is better than in Arizona. People run loose; the classification system is mass confusion."

Another area that is different from the Arizona prison system is that of employment. Krug explained that when an inmate first enters the prison and goes through the classification process his interests in job possibilities are determined. From there the prison officials find the inmate a job. The inmate is assured of a job before he enters the institution, unlike at MSP, where the inmate has to find his own jobs.

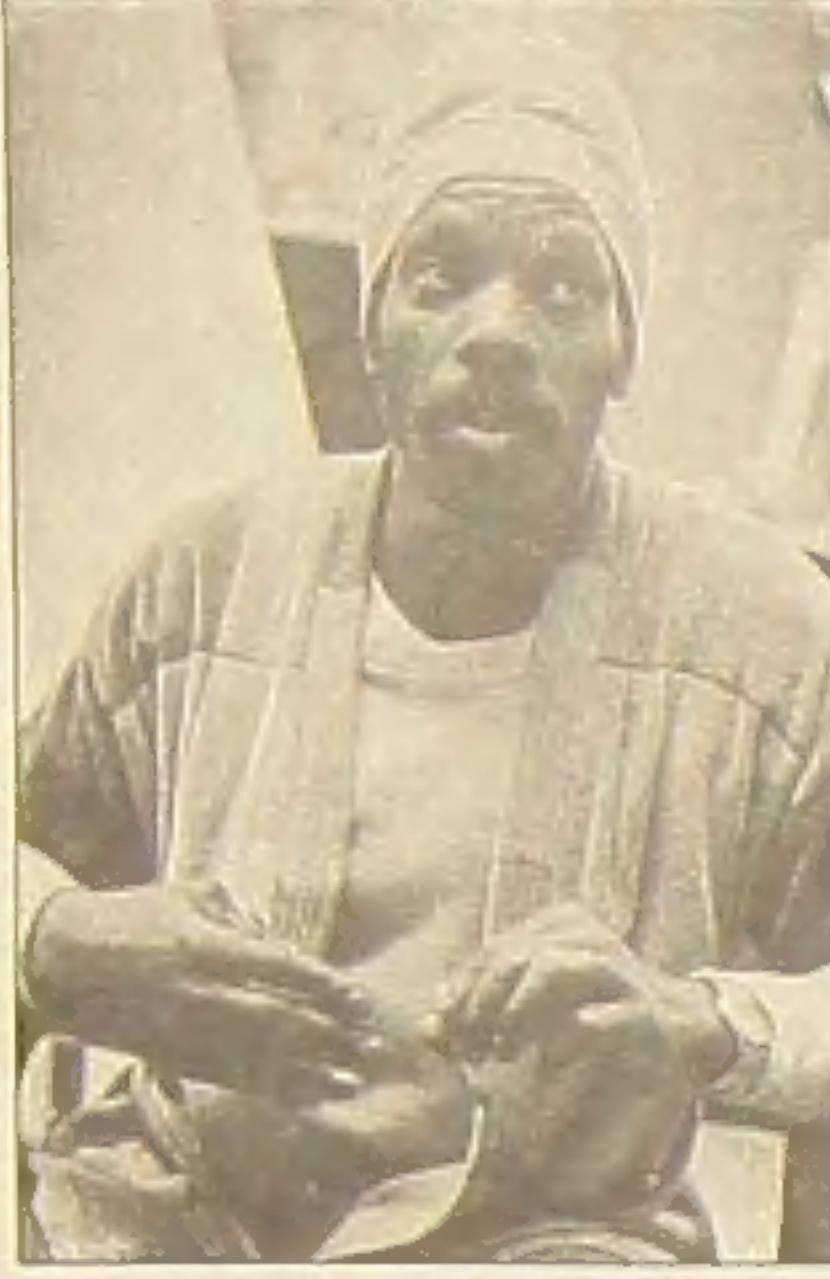
"About the only improvement I can see, so far, is the segregation unit," said Krug.

In regards to the Special Management Unit, Krug felt that "there were some super bad mix-ups in the change over. They are getting it ironed out now. I had some property lost (stolen), the procedures must not have been explained very well."





## Escaping into art



Alvin Harrel

Being an inmate at Missouri State Penitentiary (MSP) does not totally stifle one's imaginative processes. Alvin Harrel, an inmate of MSP is also the president of the prison's art league.

"We do not have an art teacher," said Harrel. "The older artists work with me. I became interested in art before kindergarten. When I was young I felt as if I could create my imaginations."

When Harrel was younger a friend of his could do cartooning. After observing his talent, Harrel became interested in drawing. As Harrel put it, "The interest constantly manifested itself. It takes a lifetime to complete."

In high school his major interest was art. He later attended art classes at Washington University. Although trained as a commercial artist he would "hate to be restricted" and he attempts to work in all areas of art.

In the art league are seven members, Harrel, Tony Campbell (vice president), Lyndall Shive, Isaiah Jackson, Howard Thomas, Bob Gray and Thomas (no last name permitted to be used). They all participate in the various art shows that are held at the institution twice a year and are involved in other art shows outside the institution. At these art shows the artists are allowed to sell their works.

Harrel has sold all of his works so far. One painting that Harrel sold was to the dean of students at Lincoln University. He also makes personalized Christmas

cards and birthday cards for the other inmates and guards.

"They tell me what they want and I do them," said Harrel. "I have been told by many of the people I've made them for that the cards would be treasured because of their beauty and intimacy."

He enjoys using color because he feels that "color adds a symbolic meaning that you just can't get from a black and white medium."

Most of Harrel's artworks deal with his own African heritage. He tries to paint a motherly closeness in many of his works. Some paintings are aimed at children. A first place-winning painting was of a young girl and the Sesame Street character Cookie Monster.

Dealing with being in the penitentiary is a problem that Harrel has at least two outlets for. "I participate in art and church; they're a distraction from the moody environment," said Harrel.

He went on to say, "While I was in Moberly [Mo.] Training Center for men, I formed a gospel singing group—the Brothers Five. We were in prison but sang outside. Moberly was more trustworthy; we sang for three and half or four years.

"In the Renz institute I was involved in another gospel group. We sang outside the prison for awhile, but a couple of the women decided not to come back the day," Harrel laughingly said.

"Being in prison I have more time to paint than I would if I were on the streets. Program rehabilitation purpose is also to take up time. Most guys here are not motivated to get involved," noted Harrel.

Missouri State Penitentiary has instituted a new policy of Administrative Segregation, in which instead of the harassed prisoners being separated from the rest, the troublemakers are put into special areas away from the rest.

As Harrel said, "It makes it harder. Rules that were relaxed before are being pushed now. 'Super max' pulls terrible guys from the general population. But it's a brief separation. They will be brought back and the problem has not been corrected. They are assigned a job and sit up and look at the walls.

"Most of the crimes committed here are done in anger or in passion. It does make some impression but the people up front really don't know what it's like back here. What holds true up there, doesn't hold true back here. Force and love are two elements that play against each other.

"Prison isn't like what is said. A lot of false impressions are told about the institution. It's probably safer here than anywhere else. You are forced to either adjust or cope with prison life. As for the newer and younger inmates, we have a responsibility to protect and keep an eye on them. We don't want their minds to be wasted."

In addition to the new policy of administrative segregation, there is also a new policy of classifying prisoners. The classification system has to have some good results. More people will re-evaluate themselves. They will stick to the scientific principle and, to me, bring more positive results. Whatever labels are put on long-term people does not affect the ones that have been here the longest. It's for the benefit of those that are in solitary. It will stamp out a certain calling weed out the bad ones," said Harrel.

He went on to explain, "I would like to think it's working, but it's a psychological game—because we're trying to be stronger. Inmates learn to depend on each other—like in combat. We embark upon the idea of life-long friendships. There are both good and bad points. The norms are set in the solitary level, this is a bad place, stay away from it. The new inmates' conscious level is put on an adaptability that gets them through. Governor Bond made one of the most advanced administrative moves in the penology system. The man's heart is in it."

Now serving out a life term, Harrel credits God for his ability to make it through the days.

"I identify with God," said Harrel. "He is my all, my strength. He keeps me from looking bad on myself. They can't take that away from me."



Howard Thomas' love for the arts emerges in his work.



Tony Campbell says that art work "helped my loneliness."



Lyndall Shive